THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Winter 2013 *Volume 21, Number 4*

NEWLY DISCOVERED NEW JERSEY "37½ - qq" COPPER

Featured in this issue:

- A Newly Discovered New Jersey Copper
- C4 Convention Auction Results
- Massachusetts Cent (2b-A & 16-M) Die States
- Book Reviews: New Jersey State Coppers
- Re-examining the Connecticut 49.2-Z.27 Copper
- Peter Blondeau's Minting Press – A Possibility
- A New Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny Discoverred
- Playing Detective with a Well-worn Colonial Norte
- Another Lost Friend

©2013, C4

Stack's Bowers Galleries and C4
combine for a record-breaking event!

"My confidence in you was well-placed and the results speak for themselves."

—David M. Sundman

David M. Sundman
1309 Mount Eustis Road
Littleton, New Hampshire 03561-3734

November 14, 2013

Christine Karstedt
Executive Vice President
Stack's Bowers, Stack's Bowers & Ponterio
P.O. Box 1804
Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Dear Chris--

My sincere thanks to you, Dave Bowers, and the entire Stack's Bowers team for your expert handling of the recent sale of my Massachusetts Bay Colony silver collection at The November 2013 Baltimore Auction, Early American Coin Session 5 auction. I was lucky to be able to attend the sale last Friday night and, with the standing-room-only audience, was lucky to find an available seat! The sale was lively with many active bidders both in person and the phone and online. I am thrilled my coins have all found new homes. My favorite, the Noe 1-A New England Shilling, sold for a record-breaking $440,000. I am more than pleased with the overall sales results of my 18-piece collection.

When I first picked up a Red Book in the early 1950s, I imagined how great it would be to own one or more of these rare and historic coins. Fifty years later, I began to collect the series at the January 2004 Florida United Numismatists show. At that point, the Stack's John J. Ford, Jr. sale of Colonial Massachusetts Bay coins was just being discussed as something on the horizon. After gaining some confidence with smaller purchases, by the time the sale rolled around nearly two years later, I thought I could be a successful bidder. I worked with John Kraljevich, and won the New England and Willow Tree shillings. Later, I added several other Ford pieces to my collection with acquisitions from Tony Terranova and others.

In the course of building the collection, I was fortunate to have the benefit of great advice along the way from Dave Bowers, Lawrence Stack, John Kraljevich, Tony Terranova, Alan V. Weinberg, Jonathan K. Kern, and Roger Siboni. Each was generous with the information and insight they'd gained in their many years in the U.S. Colonial field. Their advice and encouragement was important, as these coins are so very different from the U.S. Federal series with which I'm more familiar.

The first piece of advice and encouragement I received was from Dave Bowers, so it was natural that I turned to you and Dave when I decided to shift my collecting emphasis and sell this collection. As you know, I don't consider myself an expert at anything, but rather a student of everything. I am more of a generalist in my collecting, and I treasure my other varied collections including U.S. paper money, type coins, and large cents; New Hampshire Colonial bills and National Bank notes; ancient Roman and Greek coinage; as well as Swedish plate money, which happens to be one of my favorites.

You, Dave and the entire Stack's Bowers team did a wonderful job with this consignment, from preparing the detailed catalog descriptions and photographs, to publicizing the event and executing the sale. I felt very comfortable consigning one of my favorite U.S. coin collections to the professionals at Stack's Bowers. You and Dave were a joy to work with from beginning to end. My confidence in you was well-placed, and the results speak for themselves.

Best regards,

David M. Sundman

Contact a Stack's Bowers Galleries consignment director today to include your coins in an upcoming auction.

Stack's Bowers GALLERIES

800.458.4646 West Coast Office • 800.566.2580 East Coast Office
1063 McGaw Avenue Ste 100, Irvine, CA 92614 • 949.253.0916
Info@StacksBowers.com • StacksBowers.com
Irvine • New York • Wolfeboro • Hong Kong • Paris

The C4 Newsletter

Volume 21, Number 4

A quarterly publication of

The Colonial Coin Collectors Club, Inc.

Web address: www.colonialcoins.org

C4 National Officers:

President
Jim Rosen
9 Seminole Way
Bloomfield, CT 06002
860-242-1330 (h) 860-670-6448 (c)
jprosen1@comcast.net

Secretary:
Frank Steimle
2200 Appleby Drive
Wanamassa, NJ 07712
fsteimle@aol.com

Vice-President
Jack Howes
19967 East Doyle
Grosse Pointe Woods, MI 48236
jackhowes@yahoo.com

Past-President:
Ray Williams
924 Norway Ave.
Trenton, NJ 08629
609-587-5929 (until 11pm)
njraywms@optonline.net

Treasurer:
Charlie Rohrer
P.O. Box 25
Mountville, PA 17554
RohrerC@cadmus.com

C4 Regional Vice Presidents:

Region 1 (New England, Quebec, Canadian Maritimes)
Mike Wierzba
P.O. Box 301
Rockland, MA 02370
339-469-1556
Mike@nerarities.com

Region 2 (NY, NJ, PA, MD, DE, DC)
Dr. David Menchell
P.O. Box 656832
Fresh Meadows, NY 11365
dmenchell@aol.com

Region 3 (VA, WV, NC, SC, GA, FL, AL, MS, LA, TN, AR, PR)
Stan Stephens
1469 Fenwick St.
Star City, WV 26505
sstephens@hsc.wvu.edu

Region 4 (OH, IN, IL, MI, WI, KY, IA, ND, SD, MN, KS, MO, NE, Ontario, Manitoba)
Louis Jordan
52087 Central Avenue
South Bend, IN 46637
574-277-5846
ljordan@nd.edu

Region 5 (OK, TX, NM, AZ, ID, WY, CO, MT, UT, NV, Mexico)
Craig McDonald
P.O. Box 1231
Frisco, TX 75034
cmcdon0923@aol.com

Region 6 (CA, HI)
Randy Clark
P.O. Box 20187
San Jose, CA 95160
auctori.connec@gmail.com

Region 7 (OR, WA, BC, AK, AB)
Buell Ish
P.O. Box 2522
Redmond, WA 98073
buell@vectrafitness.com

C4 Newsletter Editor:
Sydney F. Martin, Editor: sfmartin5@comcast.net; 215-348-9925
Associate Editor: Will Nipper, William.Nipper@acxiom.com

Articles and classified ads may be e-mailed to Syd; sent to him at ***P.O. Box 865, Doylestown, PA 18901****; or sent to Will at the indicated e-mail address.*

C4 Librarian:
Leo Shane
1130 Woods Lane, Warminster, PA 18974
Leo_j_shane@hotmail.com

Chair: C4 Public Relations Committee
Mary Sauvain
P.O. Box 25910, Colorado Springs, CO 80936
719-331-3424 (cell); mesauvain@aol.com

✦✧✦

TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Message (Jim Rosen) 3

New Jersey Discovery – Maris 37½ - qq (Roger Sibone & Jack Howes) 6

A New Wood's Hibernia Variety (Bob Metzger) 11

Massachusetts Study Group at C4 (Mike Packard) 13

Playing History Detective with a Well-Worn Colonial Note (Dennis Wierzba) 22

Basic Articles for the *C4 Newsletter* – A New Direction 23

Peter Blondeau's Secret Minting Process (James LaSarre and J. L. Howes) 24

The 1787 Connecticut Copper Variety 49.2-Z.27 – A New Look at a 2007 Discovery (Randy Clark) 30

C4 Convention – Auction Report (Dick August) 32

Book Review: New Jersey State Coppers (Alan Weinberg & Bruce H. Smith) 37

Book Review: One Coin is Neer Enough - Why and How we Collect (Buell Ish) 38

Minutes of the 19th C4 Convention, 9 November 2013, Baltimore, MD (F. Steimle) 40

C4 Library News (Leo Shane) 42

Another Lost Friend: Ed Foster, 1939-2013 (J. Rock) 44

Announcements 45

Classified Ads 49

Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer at P.O. Box 25, Mountville, PA 17554. Dues are $25 regular (including 1st class mailing of the *Newsletter*); $10 for junior members (under 18).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Jim Rosen)

[PLEASE PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO INFORMATION IN BOLD]

It is December 9th and a good part of the United States has been crippled by an early winter (seems that we should make all of December winter) storm, but the weather outside cannot dampen my fond memories of our most recent convention. This was our second year in Baltimore at the Whitman Coins Expo, and our convention was wonderful. The location on the bourse floor was terrific with a large gathering area which made coin viewing, coin photography and socializating really great. Unlike Boston, where we had very little room on the bourse floor for these activities, in Baltimore we have ample room and that makes for a great convention. In addition to the activities at our table, we had a number of superb exhibits, including a Red Book Type Set of colonial coins. The Board felt that if we want to attract new members, we need to show them what colonial coins look like in the flesh, not just in pictures. We did just that and under the guidance of Will Nipper, we had a neat Red Book Type Set exhibit of colonial coins supplied by many members. We had wonderful feedback, not only from our members, but from non-colonial enthusiasts alike. **Next year, we are going to have an extensive exhibit of Connecticut Coppers, under the direction of Craig McDonald (his contact info is in the Newsletter). So please contact him if you are interested in exhibiting your CT Coppers.** Thursday evening was filled up with our social hour, dinner, donated lots auction and educational program. This year, in an effort to help support our dinner, we asked for donations from the membership to help defray this expense and those that attended the dinner did just that, they were very generous, and the club certainly appreciated your support...so for those of you who gave money for the dinner, thank you very much.

Going forward, we are asking for about a $25 donation for the dinner (although more would not be refused), which is not much to ask considering that for one's $25 yearly dues, one receives an award winning *Newsletter* four times per year, dinner and an auction catalogue. The donations can be made (a tax deductible contribution) at the convention table, at the dinner itself or mailed to our treasurer, Charlie Rohrer. Thank you in advance for your generosity. Our donated lots auction, although small, was well supported with a New York City dealer and C4 member generously bidding successfully on two lots, thus making a very substantial donation to the club. In addition, other members were generous with their bids as well. Thank you all who were successful in the donated lots auction, which certainly is an important event in supporting our club. Following the buffet dinner and the auction, we had two great talks; one by member Bill Harkins, entitled "The Fiscal Documents of the American Revolution," an extremely interesting and thought-provoking discussion; following Bill, John Kravljevich, a C4 member and dealer, presented a very fascinating and riveting discussion on Maryland Currency, entitled "Hello Dollar! Maryland Paper

Money 1767-1781." As always, we appreciate those members who give of their time and energy to present interesting topics to the club. Thank you both very much.

Our main C4 auction, which occurred Friday night, was again a co-sponsored event with Stack's-Bowers. It was a huge success with the magnificent collection of C4 member David Sundman's Massachusetts Silver highlighting the colonial offerings. What a beautiful collection of Massachusetts Silver it was – I was, with many other members and non-members alike, very fortunate to have a chance to see these coins. The remainder of the sale had a very nice selection of colonial coins with a great offering of Fugio Coppers. **So, if you are thinking of selling your collection or just a part of it, please contact Vicken Yegparian at Stack's-Bowers who will be more than happy to help you with your consignment. As a C4 member, consigning your coins to the C4 auction helps out our club significantly. Vicken can be reached at 212-582-2580. After all, there is no better place to sell your coins than at the C4 Convention. Staying on the Stack's-Bowers theme, I am pleased to tell you all that I have extended our relationship with them through 2017.** Brian Kendrella, President of Stack's-Bowers and Chris Karstedt, Executive Vice President of Consignments, are exceptionally wonderful people to work with and truly have our best interest at heart. They want this club to be successful and our association with them assures that. Next year we will again be in Baltimore, same gathering area as last year but a bit earlier in the year, October 30th thru November 2nd. **This year, for the first time, we asked our members who attended the convention to register for the meeting at the C4 table at which time they would get their C4 Program. We will repeat this registration process again next year as well. We did this to get an idea as to how many C4 members attended the convention (75 registered), where our attendees were from, what interests they had and also to get an idea of our member ages. Well, from those that attended and registered, ~ 90% were from the Northeast to Maryland area. Staying with that same percentage, ~ 90% were over 50!**

An idea that was proposed last year, for which unfortunately we have not had any takers as of yet, is that of the **Educational Grants to our members.** On our website, I discuss the details of these grants where one can also find an application for them. Please take the time to read about them and consider applying for a grant by yourself or with a fellow member.

Another significant change we are proposing to our club is in the venue of the *Newsletter*. We have heard from a number of members that the vast majority of the articles in the *Newsletter* "are too detailed for my liking and understanding" with members saying that they would like to see a more balanced *Newsletter* with some articles for the novice and type collector in addition to those for the more sophisticated collector. In this current issue of the *Newsletter*, you will see a commentary written by myself addressing this situation. **Please read this piece carefully and send your articles to the Editor, Syd Martin @** sfmartin5@comcast.net**. We hope that this will balance our *Newsletter* and make it for the whole club, not just for the more advanced student.**

I would be very remiss if I did not thank all those people who gave so much energy to make this year's convention such a success. In addition to thanking Brian Kendrella and Chris Karstedt, a special thanks to: Dennis Wierzba, our bourse chairman literally got everything done; Jack Howes, National VP, designed the Programs, was in charge of the donated lots auction and my right hand man; Will Nipper did a fantastic job organizing the Type Set Exhibit; Frank Steimle, our secretary, was vicious in taking notes for all the meetings; Charlie Rohrer, our treasurer, has managed our finances brilliantly and kept us in the black; Phil Lipsky, our Educational Chairman, organized this year's program; and last but not least, Ray Williams, the Eveready Bunny, whose energy and enthusiasm seems to be limitless. Thank you all for making our convention such a huge success.

One last comment and this is related to our website. We, the Board of Directors, feel that our website is one of the lifelines of our club, and as such, we need to expand it and improve upon it. Therefore, we now have a committee dedicated to revamping our site. **Along with this expansion, we need a support person to assist Stan Stephens, our current webmaster. Therefore I am asking for a person with a computer background to volunteer for this slot. With the size of our membership, there has to be one person who has the time and expertise to help us with the site. Please contact me directly at 860-670-6448 or** jprosen1@comcast.net **if you would like to volunteer. It is your chance to add your name to those, who behind the scenes make your club one of the best, if not the best numismatic club around. We want to make our club even better, but we need your help. Please consider this opportunity and get in touch with me ASAP.**

I could go on for another page or two but I'm sure that Syd would be really happy if I stopped here. As this coming year is our 20th year convention anniversary, please think about coming and making this a truly memorable C4 Convention.

Till we speak again, stay well.

****
****

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

2014 will be an election year for all elective C4 officers. If you would like to nominate yourself or someone else who is a member in good standing of the Colonial Coin Collectors Club for one of these positions, please contact either Syd Martin (sfmartin5@comcast.net) or Leo Shane (leo_j_shane@hotmail.com), who have been asked to head the Nominating Committee. Note: a requirement for regional Vice Presidents is that they live in that region.

NEW JERSEY DISCOVERY – MARIS 37½-qq

(Roger S. Siboni and Jack Howes)*

Several months ago, a well-known colonial coin dealer asked the authors of the just-published *New Jersey State Coppers* to help him authenticate what he believed to be a new obverse and reverse New Jersey copper. Of course, anytime unknown New Jersey obverse or reverse dies surface, they must be considered with a bit of skepticism – which is no doubt why he sought additional confirmation. It is particularly true in this case, where both dies are new.

The coin itself is dark, heavily worn, scratched, and slightly tooled or worked in some fashion on the obverse (see Figure 1). It weighs 127 grains, is medal turn with 28mm vertical diameter and 28.7mm horizontal diameter, making the coin underweight and very slightly oval in shape:

Figure 1. Discovery Coin

The coin was first discovered by a long time Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4) member and colonial coin collector. He was brought in to examine a box of old coppers by a dealer friend located in the southeast who had purchased the entire inventory of a deceased fellow dealer that included all manner of Federal coinage and assorted copper. The discovery piece was in a box containing approximately 100 old coppers that included large cents, British/Irish regal and counterfeit halfpence, and some other colonials. Notable, beside the discovery coin, the box also contained an "Uncrowned Rose" Rosa Americana Halfpenny. After being unable to attribute the coin, the C4 collector contacted the dealer who, in turn, contacted us. As one can imagine, after being loaned the coin for examination, we took images and circulated them among ourselves and suffice it to say, much discussion took place. As indicated previously, the coin was approached with skepticism given its condition, a possibly new obverse and reverse, and the complexities an overstruck coin brings to validation. Knowing that no one can say

* Buell Ish was consulted; however, living on the west coast, he did not have the opportunity to see the coin in person nor participate fully in this study.

with certainty where, when or exactly how almost any colonial coin was struck, we did ultimately develop a consensus of its likely authenticity and assigned it the designation Maris 37 ½-qq. An overview of our analysis follows.

First, it appears to be clearly overstruck. Side by side comparison leaves little doubt that the host is a George I halfpenny (see Figure 2). Peck gives the range of weights for this style halfpenny as 144-160 grains with an average of 150 grains [Peck page 199]. Howes weighed his regal George I halfpence, totaling six examples. Three were outside the Peck range, with the lightest being 119 grains and the average for the group being 138 grains. Peck likely was only working with mint state examples. Thus it is still likely this is struck over a regal rather than a counterfeit or evasion coin:

Figure 2. Compared to a George I Regal Halfpenny

It should be noted that George I halfpence, regal or otherwise were not common in the 1780s, and thus this is a very unusual undertype and another unexplained issue.

The obverse shows numerous pin-like scratches (see Figure 3 for an example of such scratching):

Figure 3. Pin-like scratches cover obverse

Next, because the obverse is fairly rough and uneven and worked on in some fashion (see the above photo), it was easier to start with the reverse.

The left half of the reverse is fairly clearly struck and at first glance resembles either the Maris "f" or "g" reverse and clearly has a "Batman" type shield (see Figure 4). That is, one where the center chief point falls below the right and left chief points giving a "batwing" look:

Figure 4. Compared to Maris g

While it was very tempting to shoehorn this reverse into an "f" or "g" variety as the shield bore such a similar shape, there was no getting around several differences. For example, the five-point star at the lower left of the shield was far closer to the shield than either the "f" or "g" reverse (or for that matter, any similar reverse), and the PLUR spacing is less consistent. Nevertheless, the fabric of the coin, the shield and its border under microscopic magnification, as well as the letter punches, all gave the piece an unmistakable feeling of a contemporary New Jersey copper. In particular, the letter punches on the reverse bore some of the subtleties that the "g" as opposed to the "f" reverse has in its letter punches (see Figure 5). For example, the lower right leg of the "R" punch bore the same curved shape of the "g" reverse but not so straight as the "f." Likewise, the "U" punch was wider on the left side than on the right as you would see in a "g" reverse with wide serifs along the top. Finally, the far right serif of the "L" angles out. From all this, it would appear that the same person who engraved the "g" reverse could have engraved this reverse or, if another engraver were involved, he may have used the same punches. Further, the reverse die may have been broken on the right side as it appears that a chunk of the die may be missing – but possibly this is caused by the undertype. It is also unusual but not unheard of to find clear evidence of an undertype on one side and no evidence on the other.

Figure 5. Comparison of the Letter Punches on Reverses "f" and "g"

Since this coin appears quite old, worn and beat up, it is either authentic or someone went to a great deal of trouble to craft a new variety with very similar punches and then irregularly struck it on a George I regal to deceive a long time ago. Under microscopic magnification, it is clear that no metal has been moved around the clear and visible part of the reverse shield or legends of this coin. It is also clear that this coin bears none of the obvious bogus features of a "Mario" type counterfeit New Jersey or a dug Gallery Mint piece or other such fabrication.

So one has to ask the obvious question, if this is not an authentic new Maris variety, what purpose would someone have in fabricating this particular kind of New Jersey copper *after* the period in which they were originally struck but likely not within the last 100 years.

Once one settles on the likely authenticity of the reverse, the rest of the discussion becomes a bit easier. That is, whatever was done to the obverse including scratching, possible tooling or even strapping smooth with leather, it still was done to what appears to be a contemporary new reverse. But it is nevertheless worth discussing some further peculiarities of the coin.

The obverse is a bit trickier than the reverse. First, it has been subject to more abuse. Next, the impact of the undertype makes the date and various other aspects of the coin harder to categorize. But after a bit of study, it appears that the narrow and high arching plough, coupled with the small head and short pointy horse muzzle, give it the closest appearance to either a Maris 37 or 38 obverse (see Figure 6).

Discovery Maris 37 Maris 38

Figure 6. Comparison to the Maris 37 and 38 Obverses

Because the Maris 37 obverse always comes with a cud and the horse head does appear a bit more like the 38, the designation 37 ½ has been given to this new variety. Following the Maris system which we continued in our book, "qq" is the next available reverse designation, hence the Maris 37 ½-qq.

While it is a bit more difficult to match up the obverse lettering as clearly as on the reverse (see Figure 7), it is worth noting that the Maris 37 and 38 large serif "S" in CAESAREA does match up reasonably well with the "S" on the discovery piece. Curiously, this is one of only two varieties the authors could find (see also the Maris 61 obverse) where the last "A" in CAESAREA appears below the plough. This die also appears to have a die break at the base of the plow handles.

37½

37

38

Figure 7. Comparison of the Letter Punches on Obverses 37 and 38

Taken all together, the 5 stars, the close placement of the star to the shield, the poorly struck up chief and pale lines, and the crudeness of the obverse device, this piece was likely not one of the earlier, more carefully made Rahway or Morristown coins. Instead, it may be a crude attempt at die-making at Elizabeth, struck on a George I regal halfpenny (along with the many other undertypes used in Elizabeth). It is unlikely that this was a Machin's Mill product as the only New Jersey copper varieties thought to have originated there are the Camel heads and while they are commonly overstruck (in fact some insist that all the Camel Heads are overstruck) they have no style similarities. Likewise Bailey in New York is associated with the Running fox varieties and these also have no style similarities to the discovery piece and further none are known as overstrikes. Because both dies seem to have breaks or major flaws, another possibility is that these dies could have been rejected and discarded and/or stored for reuse. And then at some later time used to strike what we see here.

****

****

A NEW WOOD'S HIBERNIA VARIETY

(Bob Metzger)

As part of refocusing and refining my collecting interests, I recently purchased Syd Martin's awesome works on Wood's Hibernia and Rosa Americana coinage. I've always enjoyed the challenges of attribution, and greatly appreciate the books that make attribution possible, even relatively easy – these two books do both. After attributing the specimens already in my collection, I started looking more closely at specimens for sale, both attributed and unattributed, in both print catalogs and online.

I recently noticed a very nice-looking, high-grade Wood's Hibernia halfpenny on eBay, at what seemed like a reasonably fair "Buy It Now" price, but would feel like it was a better deal if it were a scarcer variety. So, I got out the book and went to work. I pretty quickly and confidently decided that the reverse was Gc.5, which had one known obverse pairing. Flipped to that obverse listing, and immediately determined it was not that obverse. So, I went back to that reverse listing for a sanity check. My sanity (at least regarding my attribution abilities) was verified. So...time to go through the Group 4 obverses one by one, leveraging Syd's key elements and quickfinder suggestions. A mere 100 varieties later, I hit paydirt. Obverse 4.100 was the one, even matching on a small, unmentioned (in the text) graver's mark on the bridge of the nose that can be seen in the attribution photo. It sure looked like I had found a new variety (i.e., die marriage). I purchased the coin, and a few days later, did a second sanity check with the coin in hand. Now convinced of my find, one final verification was in order: I emailed the photos to

Syd, shared my thoughts, and asked his opinion. I was smiling ear to ear the next morning when in my Inbox, was:

> "Bob: I agree with your attribution. Congratulations on discovering a new variety! It's nice that it is a marriage of two known dies not known to have been used together. The reverse is an earlier die state than that pictured in my book, which means that it was used first with 4.100 and then with 4.43. Although I cannot tell for certain, it would seem that obverse 4.100 would have been used with both Gc.31 and Gc.12 prior to its use with Gc.5. Thanks for the info. Why don't you write up a short article for the C4 Newsletter describing the coin and your find? Syd"

So, here is my discovery coin:

Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny Variety 4.100-Gc.5

MASSACHUSETTS STUDY GROUP AT C4

(Mike Packard)

The 2013 C4 Convention in Baltimore was a wonderful experience, mostly because of the people one meets and converses with there. The bourse was large and active, but with too few offerings of nice colonial material. This may change if it becomes widely known that we colonial nuts are gathering there regularly. The educational sessions, both on Thursday night and those open to the public on Friday and Saturday were wonderful. If you are into colonial paper, this was the convention to attend with three tremendous speakers talking about various aspects of this topic. The colonial coin exhibit at the C4 Club table was outstanding, with examples of just about every colonial series represented. More than one collector left awed at what he or she saw, but disappointed that the coins were not for sale. The new books on New Jersey coppers and counterfeiting in the colonial and pre-federal eras were well received. Jim Rosen, Dennis Wierzba, Will Nipper, the speakers, and others who helped out deserve a warm round of kudos. It was a great convention.

One of the highlights for me was the meeting of the Massachusetts Study Group, where we studied die states of two Massachusetts cent varieties—the 1787 Ryder 2b-A (Horned Eagle) and 1788 Ryder 16-M. Six of us (from left in the picture below: Mike Packard, Bill Harkins, Jim Glickman, Leo Shane, Alan Anthony, and Tom Gesner) brought our examples of these two varieties for study. David Palmer could not attend the meeting but entrusted us with his examples for our study and enjoyment.

While Massachusetts coppers are widely recognized being the best struck and most uniform in weight of the state coppers, most of the dies, especially those used to strike the 1787 coins, were made of a relatively low quality steel. I am not aware of any Massachusetts copper coins that show a catastrophic die failure, but many exist showing that the dies cracked, rusted, flaked, or suffered other problems or changes. These die changes were captured on the coins the dies struck and allow us to chart the deterioration of the dies through the study of die states.

What is a die state? I define it as an identifiable change in a die as evidenced by differences on two or more coins struck from that die. My friend Roger Cohen was fond of saying if one wants to collect all the die states of a die, one needs to acquire every coin struck by that die. He is correct. Every time a pair of dies comes together to strike a coin, they impart the designs they hold onto the blank planchet. At the same time, the planchet is imparting small changes to the die. Generally, the changes to the die from striking a coin will be imperceptible, but sometimes the die will crack, break, or chip, and that change will be noted on that and subsequent coins struck from that die—at least until the die is repaired. Sometimes the die was not properly hardened, and repeated strikings will cause a portion of the die to sink. This sinking leaves a mound or bulge on the surface of the coin. In addition, if dies come together with no planchet present, they can leave clash marks on their partner, and these marks will show up on the coins subsequently struck from either die. I have never seen clash marks on a Massachusetts copper coin. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has, preferably with a picture of the clashing.

Not all die states are the result of striking coins. Sometimes a die sits while not in use and can rust if not properly coated. Also, dies are occasionally repaired. Most often, this repair will be lapping or buffing the die to remove rust or marks received while striking coins and to polish the fields to improve the appearance of the coins it subsequently strikes. Such lapping removes a layer on the surface of the die and may result in the loss of some detail on the struck coin. Occasionally, the repair will be more extensive and involve re-engraving portions of the die. All these changes can be noticeable on the coins struck from the die.

One difficulty when studying die states is determining when a new die state occurs. Often this is easy because the observable change in the die is a major discrete event. Clashing, heavy die lapping, cuds formed from a piece falling out of the die, and die cracking are examples of such discrete events. At other times, the discrete changes, while observable, are so small and so frequent that it would be almost impossible to list them all. In these cases, we tend to group coins exhibiting similar minor variations into major die states, and only change the die state numbers when a new, relatively major discrete event occurs.

Studying die states can help determine the emission sequence of varieties that share common dies. It can also help a collector maintain an interest in a series when he reaches the point that adding new varieties or upgrading current holdings becomes very difficult or costly. Studying die states moves one to a more micro level of collecting.

The two varieties selected for study have die states caused by very different events. The reverse (Eagle side) of the Horned Eagle variety, (Ryder 2b-A), shows the greatest progression of die deterioration of any die use to strike Massachusetts copper coins. As far as I can determine, all changes to this die were the result of striking coins. I can find no evidence that this die was ever repaired or lapped. In contrast, aside from the appearance of one small rust pit, the die states for the Ryder 16-M were all caused by lapping the dies.

Die States of Ryder 2b-A

The Ryder 2b-A cent of 1787, the Horned Eagle variety, is the most common 1787 Massachusetts cent variety. The obverse die, Ryder 2b, was a remarkably durable die and was paired with five different reverse dies in 1787 (Ryder A, C, E, F, and G) and one die in 1788 (Ryder M). This is the only use of the Ryder A reverse die.

Ryder 2b

Ryder A

The steel used to make the obverse die was good quality, properly annealed, and showed very little deterioration over its entire life. None of the die states for Ryder 2b-A are attributable to changes in the obverse die. The reverse die, Ryder A, was not as durable a die and showed many scars over its long life. This reverse die has six or seven major die states, but the die continuously experienced other, minor deteriorations, especially around the horn, and many, many intermediate die states are known between the major die states listed below. I focus on major changes to the horn, but the entire die deteriorated throughout its use. None of the die states was due to clashing, nor were any due to lapping of the die as far as I have been able to determine.

The major Ryder 2b-A die states, as I now know them, are as follows:

Die State 0. *Obverse*: Only one die state is known when paired with reverse A. The lettering on this die is larger than that on any other Massachusetts cent die. There is a

rust pit under the left foot of the letter N in COMMON and another to the right of the right upright of that letter just above its midpoint.

Reverse: (*Reported, but not seen by me. I have named this Die State 0 because I am skeptical of its existence. If someone has an example of this die state, I would like to know. A picture would be appreciated.*)

No break atop the Eagle's head. The existence of other die breaks, chips, and rust spots is unknown to me.

Die State 1. *Obverse*: Same as Die State 0.

Reverse: (*I believe I saw this die state once before I started keeping track of the die states of Massachusetts copper coins, but I am not certain. If someone has an early die state example of the Horned Eagle without the thin die crack through the letter H, I would like to know. A picture would be appreciated.*)

A break appears just to the left of the top of the Eagle's head at a diagonal to the left, joined at its top by a small lump to the right. This small break occupies about one-third the space from the top of the Eagle's head to the bottom of the letter H above. There is no die crack from this break through the bottom of the latter H. There is a rust pit just below the center of the letter C, and another just above the Eagle's right wing (the wing on the viewer's left). A break or thick graver scratch extends from the top of the second letter A toward the rim. A fairly large bulge, or mound, lies in the lower left field not quite half way from the lines above the date to the bottom of the letter M. A thin horizontal crack exits the left side of the Eagle's neck (viewer's right) just above the shield, turns upward just past the point of the shield and ends in a sizeable pit.

Die State 2. *Obverse*: Same as Die State 0.

Reverse: A thin crack rises vertically from the center of the lump over the Eagle's head, and, about half way to the letter H, turns at a 45 degree angle to the left, entering the letter under the center of the left upright and exiting just above the joint of the upright and its outside lower left serif. The crack ends before it reaches the height of the bottom of the H's crossbar. A second mound or bulge appears in the field half way between the top of the Eagle's neck behind its head and left wing. Other small die chips appear over the reverse.

Die State 3. *Obverse*: Same as Die State 0.

Reverse: The break above the Eagle's head grows larger, especially to the left of the crack and looks like a duck's head facing opposite the Eagle. The entire left side of this break lies right of the left side of the left upright of the letter H.

Die State 4. *Obverse*: Same as Die State 0.

Reverse: A piece falls out of the die joining, but to the left of, the previous break. This break is deeper than the previous break and extends from the Eagle's head just right of the beak to the outside of the lower left serif of the letter H. It does not extend above the serif. However, the previously noted crack above the serif widens but remains shallow.

Die State 5. *Obverse*: Same as Die State 0.

Reverse: A horn-like spike rises from the outside of the lower left serif of the H. Most of the top of this serif is visible. This spike rises to about the level of the crossbar of the H. The previously noted crack above the serif is much lower than this new spike and is lost in the hollow. Some examples of this die state show a thickening of the break below the H. The lower part of the die starts to deteriorate from between the two Ts clockwise to between the M and A. This deterioration is evidenced by a large number of small bulges or mounds.

Die State 6. *Obverse*: Same as Die State 0.

Reverse: The die within the hollow breaks again along the original crack above the serif, creating a triangular break rising from the top of the serif. The breaks below the serif deepen on the right side, widening this part of the horn.

Die State 2

Die State 3

Die State 4

Die State 5

Die State 6

Die states 0 and 1 of the Horned Eagle are rare or very scarce, or may not exist at all. Die states 2 through 6 are all reasonably common.

Die States of Ryder 16-M

The 1788 Massachusetts cent designated as Ryder 16-M, also known as Crosby 9-M, comes in four distinct die states, as far as I know at this time. The second die state was caused by some deterioration of the reverse die, but the two later die states were caused by the lapping of the obverse and/or reverse dies, which removed some of the original detail.

The obverse die, Ryder 16, is not known paired with any other reverse dies. The reverse die, Ryder M, is known paired with five other obverse dies (Ryder 7, 9, 12, 15, and 18).

Ryder 16

Ryder M

The Ryder 16-M die states, as I now know them, are as follows:

Die State 1. *Obverse*: Perfect. The star is rotated clockwise. Strong blades of grass lie to the left and right of the bow, between the Indian's feet, and to the right of his left foot. The mound has six lines on the viewer's left side and the bottom of the bow almost touches the highest line. Both the bottom and top of the bow are split. The right arm of the split at the top of the bow is longer than the left. All letters have strong upper serifs. The feathers atop the Indian's head are strong.

Reverse: Two lines above the date. The upper line is thinner and is only slightly shorter than the lower line. No dot (rust pit in the die) behind the C of MASSACHUSETTS.

Die State 2. *Obverse*: Perfect. Same as Die State 1, although on some, the grass left of the bow is weak.

Reverse: A small dot appears just above the center of the backside of the C in MASSACHUSETTS.

Die State 3. *Obverse*: The obverse die is lapped and loses much periphery detail. The grass left of the bow is gone and that to the right is weak. The grass between the Indian's feet remains strong but that to the right of his left foot is weak. The mound has only four lines; the top two are gone and the others are shorter. The bottom of the bow is now well above the mound. The bottom of the bow is still split, but the split is about 1/3 shorter. The split at the top of the bow is gone. The upper serifs on the Ms, N, and W of COMMONWEALTH are much reduced and the inner serifs on the Ms are gone. The lower halves of both feathers are weak.

Reverse: The die is lightly lapped. The lower line above the date is slightly shorter but the upper line ends just left of the serif on the 1 in the date and just right of the mid-point of the second 8 in the date. The dot behind the C is a little stronger and larger than on Die State 2.

Comment: It is possible, perhaps probable, that some coins were struck after only one of the dies was lapped. I've not seen such a coin, but would like to know of any that might exist.

Die State 4. *Obverse*: The die is lapped again and more detail is lost. The grass is essentially gone with only a couple of weak blades present. The mound lines are weaker and slightly shorter, most noticeable at the inside of the Indian's left foot. The bottom of the bow is higher above the mound and the split is almost unnoticeable. The tops of COMMON are gone or very weak. The feathers are gone. The Indian's right side is very weak.

Reverse: Same as Die State 3.

Obverse in Die States 1 and 2

Obverse in Die State 3

Obverse in Die State 4

Reverse in Die State 1

Reverse in Die States 2 - 4

Reverse in Die States 1 and 2

Reverse in Die States 3 and 4

Die states 1-3 are all fairly common, but die state 4 is scarce according to my current notes. I saw nine Ryder 16-Ms in Baltimore (not all in our study group meeting), so I think this variety is a bit more common than the R-5 rating that I thought previously.

We had a great time at the Massachusetts Study Group meeting. We saw some nice coins, learned a little something new, and shared our enthusiasm for this underappreciated series. I've been studying Massachusetts coppers for almost 30 years, but still feel that I am a novice in understanding the series. If you have a Massachusetts copper that seems unusual in some way, please contact me. A picture would be appreciated. I'm most interested in die cracks, cuds, weak strikes that may be the result of lapping of the die, clashing, or anything that may indicate that a die was reworked. Few Massachusetts copper error coins exist. Minor clips are the most common and a very few off center strikes are known. If you have an error, other than a minor clip, I'd like to know about that too. You can contact me at mikepackard@mac.com.

We will likely have another Massachusetts Study Group meeting at next year's C4 Convention. All are welcome to attend. If your interests are in another series, why not start a Study Group for that series and ask others to bring coins of interest to a meeting at the Convention. Sharing information and coins is what C4 is all about, and such sharing makes the collecting experience all that much more enjoyable. Until next year. . .

PLAYING HISTORY DETECTIVE WITH A WELL-WORN COLONIAL NOTE

(Dennis Wierzba)

I purchased a well-worn Pennsylvania note, 3 pence, plate A, issued April 10, 1777 at the Manchester, NH expo from Bob Miller-- no doubt the worst note in his inventory. I was intrigued by the fact the reserve side was pasted over by an almanac page in German.

I was curious if I could identify the date of the page and the German-language almanac from which the page was taken. My research plan was quite simple: "just Google it."

After a number of false starts, I came across the Ball State University – Digital Media Repository which contains 1840 almanacs in both German and English by Conrad Zentler (1). Almanacs changed formats very little and calendar cycles do repeat. The 1840 March page was nearly identical to mine.

Typically, this almanac page was to show (among other things) in tabular form, day of the week, day number, remarkable days (usually named for saints), high water, moon rising and setting, moon signs, aspects of planets, hour table, sun rises and sets, moon south and old Feb (for March page). It was arranged by weeks in a month. My page had a week in March starting on Sunday, the 5th with a full moon between March 17 and 18.

A likely year for this page with Sunday on March 5 is 1775, well within the period of repair of the April 1777 note. Via Google, it is easy to verify March 17, 1775 was a full moon.

As for the exact German almanac, there are at least two and likely others. On the Villanova website (2), I found *Der Hoch-deutsch-americanische Calender, auf das Jahr nach der gnadenreichen Geburt unsers Herrn und Heylandes Jesu Christi 1775.* and *Der Neueste, verbessert – und zuverlassige americanische Calender auf das 1775ste Jahr*

Christi ... Vornemlich nach dem pennsylvanischen Horizont berechnet; jedoch in den angrenzend. Unfortunately, you must be a student or employee of Villanova to view the almanacs online.

Since I cannot exactly match my note reverse to a particular 1775 German almanac, I will leave it for a future day of internet searches. A colonial-era mystery can be solved from your favorite chair with a bit of time and effort.

(1) http://libx.bsu.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/AmrcnAmncs/id/1314/rec/7
(2) https://library.villanova.edu/Find/Search/Results?lookfor=%22%20Almanacs%20Pennsylvania%201775.%22&type=Subject

BASIC ARTICLES FOR THE *C4 NEWSLETTER* A NEW DIRECTION

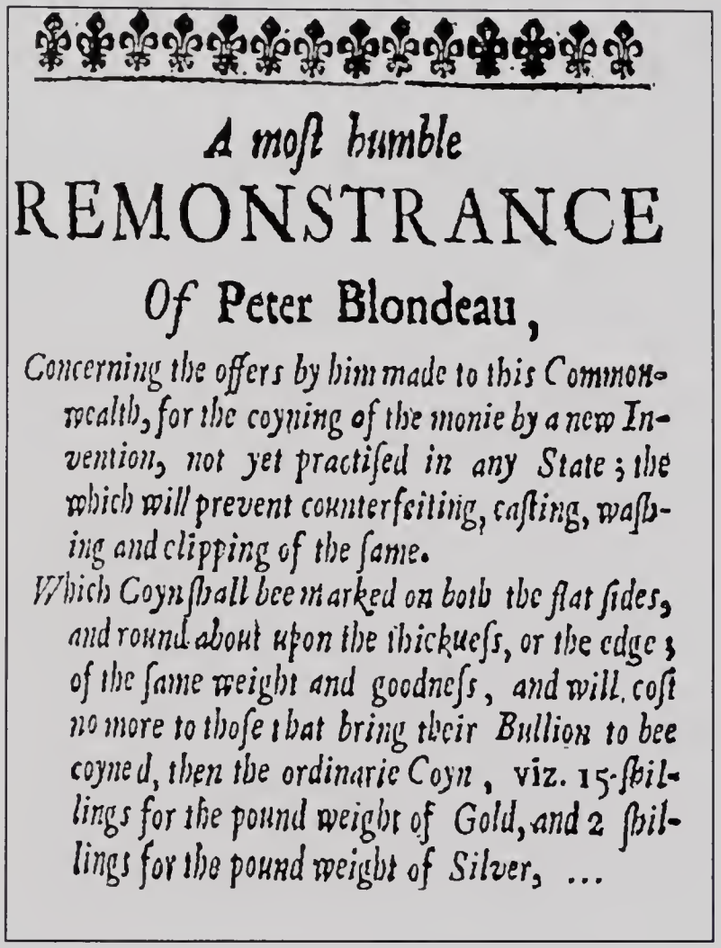
The Board of Directors, in an effort to balance the articles in the *Newsletter* to include more basic topics on our hobby, has decided to reach out for basic articles on Colonial Coins and Currency to be submitted to the *Newsletter*. Given the fact that the possibility exists that multiple authors might submit similar ideas and hence articles to the *Newsletter*, we are requesting that **BEFORE** you write and submit an article to the editor of the *Newsletter*, Syd Martin, you should send your idea asap to **your regional VP** via phone or email to be sure that a similar topic is not already in the works. In addition, if there is a similar topic being considered virtually simultaneously by multiple authors, one can consider a collaborative effort with multiple authors on this topic. The date that an idea is received via email or phone to the regional VP will determine whose idea is accepted for publication. Our hope is to make our *Newsletter* more enjoyable for all Colonial Collectors, novices and advanced collectors alike.

Some ideas that would make excellent articles are: Type collecting by series; why were state coinages made; an introduction to Fugios; an overview on the Continental Currency coinage of 1776; grading colonial coins by series; planchet flaws on particular series; striking characteristics of certain varieties of coins; planchet quality (i.e., Mass Copper usually having nice planchets); rocker presses on Mass Silver and what are those bends all about; weights on state coinages; value of state coppers; planchet color and quality (i.e. Rosa Americana series and Machins); coin and currency storage; an introduction to the Machin's Mills series; etc. These are just a few of the topics that can be written about. Our hope is to strike a balance between the research-oriented articles for the more advanced collector and more basic articles for the not-so-advanced collector.

PETER BLONDEAU'S SECRET MINTING PROCESS

(James LaSarre and J.L. Howes)

Dr. Brian Danforth's article in the *Colonial News Letter* (Dec. 2002, pages 2371-2402) concerning the origin and manufacture of St. Patrick Coinage has always intrigued me. The article is divided into two parts. The first part deals with Peter Blondeau's minting technology and the second part covers when and why the St. Patrick coppers were struck. It is part one and the mechanics of the manufacturing process that will be the focus of this article. In part one Danforth states that Blondeau came from the Paris Mint to modernize the operations of England's Tower Mint by using his secret minting process. This secret process would solve the problem of coin clipping and counterfeiting in England. He could do this by the addition of reeding or lettering to the coin's edge with a process that was known only to him.



A moſt humble

REMONSTRANCE

Of Peter Blondeau,

Concerning the offers by him made to this Commonwealth, for the coyning of the monie by a new Invention, not yet practiſed in any State; the which will prevent counterfeiting, caſting, waſhing and clipping of the ſame.

Which Coyn ſhall bee marked on both the flat ſides, and round about upon the thickneſs, or the edge; of the ſame weight and goodneſs, and will coſt no more to thoſe that bring their Bullion to bee coyned, then the ordinarie Coyn, viz. 15 ſhillings for the pound weight of Gold, and 2 ſhillings for the pound weight of Silver, ...

A summary of Blondeau's statements listed are as follows:

1. Coyn shall be marked on both the flat sides, and round about upon the thickness or the edges.

2. The engines that are used therein are so big and heavy, between 1 and 2000 L weight ... to mark all the pieces at one stroke, as in the said Blondeau's invention ...

3. I could produce coyns in two ways' with letters or graining at the circumference upon the thickness of the brim. The first way is ancient and long in doing and can't be used on ordinary coyn that is thin. The other way is my invention and no man but I can do it.

4. Will cost no more to those that bring their Bullion to bee coyned, then the ordinarie Coyn.

The one step method Danforth attributes to Blondeau is the addition of an engraved die inside a collar surrounding the bottom anvil die. The extra heavy presses would allow the metal to flow to the periphery filling in the detail of the die thus producing marked edges. The process of removing the finished coin from the collar would be extremely slow and uneconomical and would contradict Blondeau's statement of costing no more than ordinary coin to make.

If we discount the collar technique as his secret process, I (Jim LaSarre) wondered if it was possible that Blondeau had developed rotary edge marking device(s). The German *Oekonomische Encyclopedia* (1773-1858) documents several rotary type edging devices. These machines worked independently and were not incorporated within a screw press. Could Blondeau have developed a rotary edge marking technology and combined that with a screw press over 100 years before this German documentation of such technology? He clearly indicates he has and put it in writing. Furthermore he produced a large number of examples that were clearly of high quality to prove that he had. But just as clearly he kept the exact process a secret. Hocking discusses this and also concludes that Blondeau had a secret one-step process (see figure at end of article).

I thought "what better stage in the minting process to edge mark was there than when a struck planchet was resting on the bottom anvil die." My idea was to rotate two circular edging dies in opposite directions by connecting them by way of gearing to the screw. As the screw was turned the dies would rotate, spinning the planchet and marking it. It was after I reviewed the Danforth article that I made the decision to make a small model press showing my theory in action.

This model would have to be larger in comparison than a normal screw press model. It would have to have a larger frame structure to accommodate the extra shafts, gears and edging dies. I made all the frame work out of cold rolled steel that I could readily machine. I then added the screw to the frame attaching a weighted wheel to the top. I was limited to a one inch diameter screw because of my machining capabilities. For one complete turn of the screw it would drop one inch. I next attached a gear directly below the frame to the screw. I kept the diameter of this gear as small as possible so that I could add larger size gears to the edge marking shafts. The reasoning behind this was to reduce the speed of the actual edging dies. By slowing the speed of the edging dies more accuracy would be achieved. Hammer and anvil dies including their holders were added to the screw and the base. The next items to incorporate in the frame were two

The LaSarre Press

parallel shafts one each to the right and left of the screw. I then added gears to the top of these shafts. The next step was to make the actual edging dies that would attach to the bottom of the shafts. These I made out of hardened tool steel, each engraved part of the die matching one half of the circumference of the planchet. My initial thought was I would edge mark on the way down with the screw, but rotational movement of the edge dies could possibly move the planchet off-center on the bottom die. If, for example, I spun the screw downward first edge marking the planchet and it moved off-center on the die and then was struck, it would become an off- center strike with complete edging, similar to many of the St.Patricks seen. I decided to edge mark on the way back up after first striking the planchet while it was still centered on the die. By returning the screw a little further than where it started I accomplished reeding with complete concentricity with the coins design. Overlap of reeds might occasionally be observed just as the parallel bar method (Castaing) produces.

The press designed and prototyped for this article would have worked in the mid seventeenth century and produced a coinage with a high degree of integrity to combat clipping and counterfeiting. It would also satisfy all the statements originally made by Blondeau. It would certainly have been the most economical process and the most secret. Who is to say that he did not use a similar device during his service at the Tower Mint? Whether or not Blondeau had any involvement in the production of St. Patrick coinage still has to be proven, but the hunt of who and why is the fun of the game.

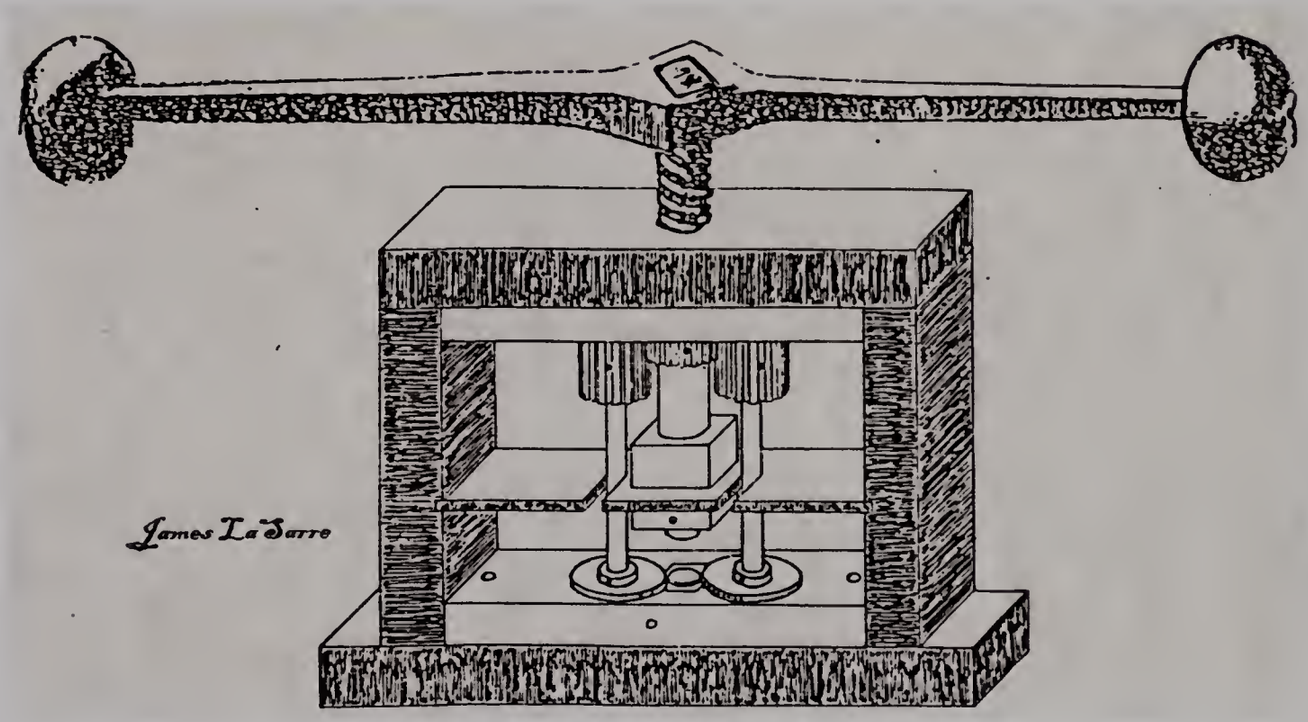
On returning to England for a second try, Blondeau received a Patent to protect his new technology. In C. E. Challis President's Address (B.N.J. 1991, Vol. 61) we see the list of equipment in that 1662 twenty-one year Patent. Two of the nine items listed are fourteen instruments to mark the edges and seven presses to coin. The listing of separate instruments to mark the edges seems to disqualify the one step theory, but we know that Blondeau was conversant with at least two methods and he may have developed other variations. It is also possible to interpret the "14 instruments to mark the edges" in the patent as seven pairs of edging dies to be used in a one-step press of Blondeau's design.

Blondeau's first engagement (1649-53) with the Royal Mint did not result in conversion of the Mint from hammer-struck to machine-struck coinage. But the failure was not a technical one but rather a political decision. Blondeau eventually came back for a second engagement and this did result in the conversion of the Mint to machine-struck coinage in the early 1660s.

For unknown reasons, when Blondeau actually succeeded in converting the Royal Mint from hammer-struck to machine milling technology he used a two-step process to mark the edges and mill the coins, as documented by Samuel Pepys when he visited the Mint on May 19th 1663 (see INSERTS 1 & 2). The cost savings promised in his original proposals would seem to have been negated but perhaps even with a two-step process the productivity improvements alone may have been cost competitive and the technology clearly created a coinage that was not nearly as susceptible to clipping, etc.

An example of a "St. Patrick" coin struck on the LaSarre press.

Whether Blondeau ever even contemplated rotary edge marking is questionable, but the idea certainly sparked my imagination! Possibly Blondeau used a one step process to make smaller coinage that was not shown to Pepys? Or perhaps Blondeau used a one step process and technology in striking the St. Patrick coinage. There are indications on the actual coins that a one-step process was used! If so the machines would likely have look much like this:



Pepy's diary entry (Insert 1) is reproduced below, along with Hocking's discussion of Blondeau's technology (Insert 2).

Samuel Pepys – May 19th 1663

19th. Up pretty betimes, ... and thence with Sir John Minnes to the Tower; and by Mr. Slingsby, and Mr. Howard, Controller of the Mint, we were shown the method of making this new money, from the beginning to the end, which is so pretty that I did take a note of every part of it and set them down by themselves for my remembrance hereafter. ... The most observables in the making of money which I observed to-day, is the steps of their doing it.

1. Before they do anything they assay the bullion, which is done, if it be gold, by taking an equal weight of that and of silver, of each a small weight, which they reckon to be six ounces or half a pound troy; this they wrap up in within lead. If it be silver, they put such a quantity of that alone and wrap it up in lead, and then putting them into little earthen cupps made of stuff like tobacco pipes, and put them into a burning hot furnace, where, after a while, the whole body is melted, and at last the lead in both is sunk into the body of the cupp, which carries away all the copper or dross with it, and left the pure gold and silver embodyed together, of that which hath both been put into the cupp together, and the silver alone in these where it was put alone in the leaden case. And to part the silver and the gold in the first experiment, they put the mixed body into a glass of aqua-fortis, which separates them by spitting out the silver into such small parts that you cannot tell what it becomes, but turns into the very water and leaves the gold at the bottom clear of itself, with the silver wholly spit out, and yet the gold in the form that it was doubled together in when it was a mixed body of gold and silver, which is a great mystery; and after all this is done to get the silver together out of the water is as strange. But the nature of the assay is thus: the piece of gold that goes into the furnace twelve ounces, if it comes out again eleven ounces, and the piece of silver which goes in twelve and comes out again eleven and two pennyweight, are just of the alloy of the standard of England. If it comes out, either of them, either the gold above eleven, as very fine will sometimes within very little of what it went in, or the silver above eleven and two pennyweight, as that also will sometimes come out eleven and ten penny weight or more, they are so much above the goodness of the standard, and so they know what proportion of worse gold and silver to put to such a quantity of the bullion to bring it to the exact standard. And on the contrary, [if] it comes out lighter, then such a weight is beneath the standard, and so requires such a proportion of fine metal to be put to the bullion to bring it to the standard, and this is the difference of good and bad, better and worse than the standard, and also the difference of standards, that of Seville being the best and that of Mexico worst, and I think they said none but Seville is better than ours.

2. They melt it into long plates, which, if the mould do take ayre, then the plate is not of an equal heaviness in every part of it, as it often falls out.

3. They draw these plates between rollers to bring them to an even thickness all along and every plate of the same thickness, and it is very strange how the drawing it twice easily between the rollers will make it as hot as fire, yet cannot touch it.

4. They bring it to another pair of rollers, which they call adjusting it, which bring it to a greater exactness in its thickness than the first could be.

5. They cut them into round pieces, which they do with the greatest ease, speed, and exactness in the world.

6. They weigh these, and where they find any to be too heavy they file them, which they call sizeing them; or light, they lay them by, which is very seldom, but they are of a most exact weight, but however, in the melting, all parts by some accident not being close alike, now and then a difference will be, and, this filing being done, there shall not be any imaginable difference almost between the weight of forty of these against another forty chosen by chance out of all their heaps.

7. These round pieces having been cut out of the plates, which in passing the rollers are bent, they are sometimes a little crooked or swelling out or sinking in, and therefore they have a way of clapping 100 or 2 together into an engine, which with a screw presses them so hard that they come out as flat as is possible.

8. They blanch them.

9. They mark the letters on the edges, which is kept as the great secret by Blondeau, who was not in the way, and so I did not speak with him to- day.

10. They mill them, that is, put on the marks on both sides at once with great exactness and speed, and then the money is perfect. The mill is after this manner: one of the dyes, which has one side of the piece cut, is fastened to a thing fixed below, and the other dye (and they tell me a payre of dyes will last the marking of £10,000 before it be worn out, they and all other their tools being made of hardened steel, and the Dutchman who makes them is an admirable artist, and has so much by the pound for every pound that is coyned to find a constant supply of dyes) to an engine above, which is moveable by a screw, which is pulled by men; and then a piece being clapped by one sitting below between the two dyes, when they meet the impression is set, and then the man with his finger strikes off the piece and claps another in, and then

the other men they pull again and that is marked, and then another and another with great speed. They say that this way is more charge to the King than the old way, but it is neater, freer from clipping or counterfeiting, the putting of the words upon the edges being not to be done (though counterfeited) without an engine of the charge and noise that no counterfeit will be at or venture upon, and it employs as many men as the old and speedier. They now coyne between £16 and £24,000 in a week.

INSERT 1: Pepy's Diary Entry

Blondeau declared further that the specimens of his rival were made by the first way, which was that of the *virole brisée*, known and used a hundred years before. What, then, was his own method of producing the inscribed edges? In this inquiry very little aid is to be obtained from Blondeau's memoranda addressed to the Government on the subject, and printed in 1653 with replies by the moneyers. The Frenchman is careful to guard his secret by using vague and ambiguous terms in his documents, but some evidence on the subject may be gathered from collating his various remarks.

Now, an inscribed edge must be produced either simultaneously with the obverse and reverse impressions, or by a separate operation. I believe Blondeau's lettered edges were produced in the former manner. He stated that the money coined after his way would be "marked on both sides and upon the brims [*i.e.* edges]," while he also declared it to be impossible by the hammer process "to mark all the pieces at one stroke as in the said Blondeau's invention." He also says the engines required are great and heavy ones, being between one and two thousand pounds in weight, occupying great room, and requiring several men to work them.

INSERT 2: Hocking's discussion of Blondeau edge marking technology

REFERENCES

1. Blondeau Peter, *A Humble Representation* , London, 1651
2. Blondeau Peter, *A Most Humble Memorandum* , London, 1652.
3. Challis, C.E., "Presidential Address" The British Numismatic Journal (1991), p. 173.
4. Challis, C.E., *A New History of the Tower Mint*, Cambridge England, 1992, pp. 343.
5. Craig, John, The Mint: A History of the London Mint from A.D. 287 to 1948. Cambridge, England, 1953.
6. Danforth, Brian, St. Patrick Coinage, Colonial Newsletter, Vol. 42, No. 3, December 2002, pp 2371-2402.
7. Hocking, William J., "Simon's Dies ¡n the Royal Mint Museum, with Some Notes on the Early History of Coinage by Machinery" The Numismatic Chronicle (1909), pp. 89.
8. Oekonomische Encyclopedia
9. Latham, Robert and Matthews, William (ed.), *The Diary of Samuel Pepys.* Los Angeles 1971. Vol. IV pp. 144-47.
10. Violet, Thomas, *The Answer of the Corporation of Moniers in the Mint.* London 1653. Contains Peter Blondeau's Humble and Most Humble Memoranda.

THE 1787 CONNECTICUT COPPER VARIETY 49.2-Z.27

A New Look at a 2007 Discovery

(Randy Clark)

In the Fall 2007 issue of *C4 Newsletter* an article was published called "The Discovery of a New Connecticut Variety," in which a newly designated 1787 reverse die was written up and a new pairing was defined as variety 49.2-Z.27. The discovery specimen was holed and unevenly impressed, so while coarse details of the die were clear, central effigy and some periphery details were not. Several years later, a second specimen surfaced, for which images were only recently made available. This alternative coin shows substantially more detail, and to a die break specialist such as this author, the feature clarity is exciting.

The Discovery 49.2-Z.27 Specimen from *C4 Newsletter* Fall 2007

The Second Known 49.2-Z.27 Specimen

The uniqueness of obverse 49.2 comes from the double cinquefoils above the head, which distinguishes the features from obverse 33 (with a single cinquefoil in that area). Late state obverse 49.2 specimens show blurring of the final colon dots, as seen with Z.26 and Z.27 pairings. Unfortunately, while this feature is legible on the 49.2-Z.27 discovery specimen, it is obscured by weakness (or bulging) on the second coin.

Early die state obverse colon features can be observed on the unique specimen of 49.2-Z.26, shown below. Blurring of the final colon can be seen with reverses Z.1 and Z.27.

Obverse 49.2 Specimens (Paired with Reverse Z.26 and Reverse Z.1)

Of more interest, however, are the now visible features of the Z.27 reverse. Note the double punched cinquefoil between head and pole ... a unique feature in the entire Connecticut copper series. The breaks from rim to shoulder are also quite prominent, as is a break from the copious lower hair curls to the pole hand.

Reverse Z.27 Details

The upper break from rim to shoulder appears to continue vertically down through the central effigy through the shield and numeral 8 in the date, to the rim below. Another spurious break arcs to the left of the number 1 upwards through the date line, towards the left foot. A very long 7 is seen between 1 and 8, formed by extending the number into a dentil below.

In general, the thinly outlined globe seen on reverse Z.27 is indicative of a reworked die, as seen with 1787 reverses T.1, T.2, T.3, EE, SS, TT and as suspected with reverses Z.14 and Z.15. Work has not yet been done to confirm if reverse Z.27 is derived from another reverse in the series – but the double punched cinquefoil is likely going to be an important clue.

The author would like to thank the present owner of this specimen for his willingness to share knowledge of its existence and images for its analysis and publication.

C4 CONVENTION -- AUCTION REPORT

(Dick August)

Once again Stack's Bowers Galleries put together a tremendous colonial auction for the C4 club and others at the Baltimore Coin Convention on Friday, November 8, 2013. The auction room was completely packed with some people left standing at the doorway. I can't ever remember such a crowded live bidding room. And then there was internet and phone bidding, too. This is all a far cry from the days of the Roper sale, where I can remember only about a dozen of us avid collectors attending. The auction was very well timed this year, with a very pleasant buffet beforehand, and just enough lots to hold one's rapt attention for the entire evening, and then ending at an appropriate time (for an elderly person like me), not like last year. My Ringo's counterfeit 8R, 4R, 2R, 1R and 1/2R were well placed in a later internet bidding section, and these coins were all nicely photographed on the internet. I viewed all the coins in the colonial auction, so I will give my personal grade of all the lots. If my grade is lower than the stated catalogue grade, this is not to demean the coin in any way; it is just my opinion of where I would place the coin grade-wise with other like coins.

I state here only the last 3 digits of the auction lot, as they all begin with the number '4'. Hammer prices are listed.

The first group of Massachusetts silver, most from the David M. Sundman collection, was exceptional:

(001) NE shilling 1A ex-Wurtzbach in XF45 brought a healthy $375,000. It was a great coin.
(002) Willow Tree shilling 1A Noe plate coin in AXF 35 with wonderful surfaces went for a very attractive $240,000.
(003) Willow Tree 6p Noe and Salmon plate coin was graded AU53, but could just as easily been called UNC. I felt it was as struck, and it brought a reasonable $230,000.
(004) A lovely Noe 1 Oak Tree 12p in XF45 brought a very cheap $14,000 – a good buy for someone.
(005) A very original Oak Tree 12p Noe 5 in AU 55 was bid to a healthy $37,500.
(006) Another Oak Tree 12p Noe 9 in AU 50 again went boldly for $30,000.
(007) A choice UNC Oak Tree 6p Noe 22 well centered and well struck went for $47,500.
(008) A lovely Oak Tree 3p Noe 23 in AU 58 brought $36,250. This 3p variety is quite rare, and any Oak 3p is quite elusive. This coin has to be one of finest 3p.
(009) This Oak Tree 2p I graded only VF25 slightly clipped and/or off struck. But it realized a fair $6,250. A true XF would bring more.
(010) A lovely Noe 1 Pine Tree 12p in AU50 on a wonderful extra large planchet brought spirited bidding. In fact, at one point the bidding stopped at around $25,000 and then Q. David Bowers went to the front of the room and started to bid on the coin. He gave a passionate speech about Noe 1s being his favorite Pine

Tree shilling. And thus he kept bidding on the coin till he finally had to relent to a more persistent bidder at $42,500. It's refreshing to witness such honest enthusiasm in a collector, but I'm sure we all should know at this point, Dave has always done so much for the hobby because of a great passion for numismatics in many, many fields.

(011) A rare Noe 3 Pine Tree 12p, ex-Wurtzbach, in XF45 slightly bent but still with wonderful surfaces went for $19,000.

(012) Another large planchet Pine Tree 12p Noe 10 in AU55 went for a very modest $10,500. The planchet defect at 6 o'clock was very minimal and very natural, and might even add to the quaintness of the coin for some.

(013) A lovely small planchet Noe 15 12p in choice XF45 brought a bargain $10,000.

(014) A well struck but commoner Noe 16 Pine Tree 12p in UNC62 yielded $28,000.

(015) A Pine Tree 12p Noe 22, Rarity 6, in choice XF45 brought a spirited, but reasonable, bid of $11,000.

(016) Another Pine Tree 12p, ex-Wurtzbach, of Noe 30 in XF40 and with an exceptionally nice fuller strike of the die than usual went for a modest $8,250.

(017) A Pine Tree 6p in XF45 with choice surfaces went for $6,500. This, too should have gone for a bit more.

(018) A lovely Noe 36 Pine Tree 3p in XF45 but with a great full strike brought $10,000. Most 3 pence pieces do not come with full strikes.

(019) A cut-down Oak Tree 12p in VG went for $1,450.

(020) A very nice Oak Tree 12p, Spiny Tree Noe 14 that I thought was a full XF45 brought only $9,500 to some happy bidder.

(021) An Oak Tree 6 in VG with an old square hole from a colonial nail went fairly for $600.

(022) An Oak Tree 2p, also with a square hole from a colonial nail, went for $1,000.

(023) A Pine Tree 12p Noe 1 in VF-XF condition but lightly clipped went cheaply for only $2,600.

(023) This was a Noe 16 Pine Tree shilling in AU55 with slightly oxidized surfaces, which I would have netted to XF45. It went for an appropriate $6,000.

(027) A nice XF40 Pine Tree 12p Noe 25 went for only $4,100 and was a bargain.

(029) An exceptionally full strike Noe 29 Pine Tree XF (net 30) went cheaply for $2,600. Noe 29s rarely come this nice and full.

(031) A truly nice type Pine Tree 6p in XF40 and possibly XF45 went at a bargain $7,000.

(032) A third Pine Tree 6p in XF40 net VF-XF30 with a small dig but a great strike (Noe 33a) was bid to $5,500.

(034) An interesting Pine Tree 12p counterfeit in XF40 went for $5,500, proving that old counterfeits are worth collecting.

(036) A St. Patrick farthing with missing C in QVIESCAT in only G-VG condition brought $4,000 and proved this is a rare variety.

(037) A nice tan AF10 St. Patrick 1/2p brought $700 and was well worth that because of its nice planchet. Some AFs look nicer than VFs.

(039) A "sideways 4 in 24" American Plantation Token in VF30 went for only $2,900…another bargain.

(041) A nice London Elephant token in XF40 went reasonably for $560.

(046) A very attractive 1723 Rosa Americana 2p, rarity5, in AU50 sold for $850, which was a bargain for a nice 2p.

(064) A non-salvage 1720-A Ecu de France, John Law issue, brought $1600 in nice AU grade. This is a very tough coin to find this pleasing.

(068) This lot had a very pleasing 1783 Chalmers shilling. Although it had been plugged, it still was attractive and under-graded as a VF when most would call this an XF. So at $2,400 it would still be a good buy.

(070) This was an XF40 1785 Nova Constellatio Blunt Ray, which brought $1,100, a very fair price for a nice Nova.

(071) This lot was another Nova Constellatio Blunt Ray. Although it was graded only VF35, I found it to be equally as nice as the preceding lot, and would have graded it XF40. Someone got a steal at $475.

(072) This 1785 Nova was a very nice XF45 and brought a healthy $1,500.

(074) Here was a very interesting lot, consisting of a Bar Copper and a Bar Copper button. Many colonial and war of 1812 buttons have designs that mimic colonial coins. It was a nice purchase at $10,500.

(075) Another nice Bar Copper in nice XF40 went very reasonably at $7,500.

(077) Here was a well centered and well struck RR-6 Vermontensium in XF40. The scratches on the coin were quite minimal and it brought only $800. I thought it was worth double that. I should have bid on it, but I was saving my money for a later lot.

(083) This was a choice planchet 1787 Vermont RR-12 in VF-XF. It brought a well-deserved $2,700, as choice Vermonts like this seem to be disappearing from the market place.

(087). Here was another lovely 1788 Vermont RR-25 in XF40 that brought only $850. This was another smart purchase.

(090) This was truly a wonder coin of a Vermont -- an RR35 in VF20 or 25. While probably not the finest known, it is certainly near the top of the condition census, and who cares one way or the other. I believe there was a very nice RR-35 in a Stacks sale decades ago, and one other nice RR-35, but you could debate grades on these due to overstriking. It brought $26,000 and worth every penny and more. Although listed as R6+, it is either 6+++ or 7-, but is definitely R8 for the grade.

(091) This was a very attractive 3.2-I Connecticut which I graded VF-XF30. As the bidding went to $900, there must have been a few people who also agreed that the coin was under-graded.

(092) Here was a well-struck 1786 4.1-G Connecticut that went at a bargain price of $500. With a full bold date this was a buy.

(097) This was a 19-g.4 1787 Connecticut in choice XF45 that slid by at a bargain price.

(099) This was a 33.2-Z.17 1787 Connecticut R6 in AU grade. It was hard for me to determine whether the coin had been cleaned a long time ago or whether there were still traces of luster on the coin. In any event the coin has to be one of the finest or the finest for the grade and well worth the $1,900 it brought.

(110) This was a 1787 Connecticut 33.42-Z.2 R7 graded only VG10 but I graded it AVF18 and much finer than the Perkins specimen that brought $3,750 plus the juice. It brought only $1,600 and I won this lot as my 291st Connecticut.

Needless to say I was quite happy.

(111) Here was a lovely 1787 Connecticut 34-ff.1 in XF40+ that went cheaply at $600.

(116) This was a common 1788 Connecticut 11-G In VF 25, although only graded F15 in the catalogue. It went cheaply at $160. There were many other good buys in the Connecticut lots.

(121) A nice 12-G 1786 no coulter NJ in F12 brought a well-earned $1,800.

(124) A common 43-d 1787 NJ in UNC60 brought $7,000. This is probably condition census.

(134) This was a 1771 2-71A Machin's Mills 1/2 penny in VF25+. This coin always comes flatly struck. The price of $550 was a bargain.

(138) This 1772Machin Mills 5-72A was in my opinion XF40 and not VF20. It was very minimally granular, but might still be a condition census coin. It went for only $600 – a steal as all 1772 Machin's are hard to find in the upper grades.

(141) Here was another steal: a 1772 Machin's Mills 7-72B, "U" in legend, in XF40, but dark. It was hardly just a VF. It had great detail and was again only minimally porous. I thought this was still a condition census coin, and I was the underbidder. I thought about bidding more, but decided to let someone else get the good buy.

(152) 1776 is a magic date, and this 1776 Machin's Large Date was a very respectable VF 25. It brought a well worth $950.

(160) This 1784 Machin's Mills 1/2p was a nice VF-XF30 and probably a condition census coin. Therefore the price of $3,000 was a bargain.

(164) A common but choice VF-XF30 1787 Machin's 18-78C brought $750. Worth it and more.

(166) A handsome 1787 Machin's 18-87C VF-XF30 brought only $260. A steal.

(173) This 1788 Machin's 23-88A in AXF brought $610. It was well worth it and more again. There were many good buys in the Machin's section.

While there weren't many Massachusetts coppers in this sale, almost all went at bargain prices.

(182) This was a nice 1788 Mass 1/2 cent in AU50 that went for $1,300. A good buy.

(184) This 3-A 1788 Mass cent in XF45 was a great buy for only $550. It was worth much more.

(185) Here was another Mass cent 12-M in XF45 that also went cheaply at $550.

(209) This 1791 Washington small eagle made UNC60 and was a good buy at $1,600.

(212) This Washington Large size success token was indeed superb. It was graded only MS62, whereas I would grade it MS64+ with much silvering. At $7,000 it was truly worth it due to quality.

(223) A 1-B Fugio in VF-XF brought $1,050. This should have made someone happy.

(225) A 2-C Fugio "Fucio" concave rays in net F12 brought $4,750 and was well deserved. I don't know if I would still call it R6, perhaps it is now 5+.

(226) A nice 3-D club Ray Fugio in VF-XF30 brought $1,800,and again this was a nice coin to own.

(230) This 7-T Fugio in VF35 was a good buy at $1,000.

(231) And this 8-B Fugio coin in UNC63 was well worth $3,250 and more.

(239) This was a United above, States below 11-A Fugio. It was a lovely tan XF45. Although PCGS graded it AU50, all I can say is that a choice XF like this, is

certainly worth what an average AU50 is worth. How appealing a coin is counts for a lot, and not always just the grade. This coin was very appealing and went for $14,000 to some lucky dealer.

(240). This 11-B Fugio was a nice UNC, and it only brought $2,200. The incising on the obverse was not damage. It was worth double what it went for.

(244) This 12-U Fugio in AU 58 is certainly one of the finest, so it was well worth $6,500.

(248) This 13-N Fugio in VF-XF35 (net 25) brought only $1,700. This coin is an under-rated rarity, and definitely it makes condition census. At $1,700 it made some wise collector very happy.

(249) Here is another worthy 13-R Fugio in VF-XF30. It brought a fair $2,400.

(250) This was a nice 13-X Fugio in UNC63,and at $2,600 it went cheaply.

(251) This 13-KK R7 Fugio F12 (net VG8) is quite rare; it brought what it should have at $8,500.

(254) This 15-H Fugio is certainly better than R4. It is a lovely tan VF-XF30 or 35 and well worth $1,200. It is also possible low-end condition census.

(255) This 15-K Fugio R6 was a nice F-VF15 and well worth $1,000 or more.

(256) This 15-V R5 Fugio is another scarce and very decent VF-XF30, and it went cheaply at $800.

(263) This 17-WW is better than a listed R5, more like R6++ to R7-. I'd call it VF25 (net 15), and at $2,200 it was a bargain.

(266) This 19-M Fugio is an R6 and as a VF-XF30 should make condition census. A very intelligent bidder got the coin for $3,000.

(267) This 19-Z is another very nice Fugio. As a VF-XF35 with full reverse struck-up, it surely should make condition census. And at $4,000 another wise bidder got a great coin.

(280) This 4-E Club Ray Fugio in AU is a lovely type coin, and it went for only $3,000.

(281) This gemmy 8-B UNC65 Fugio brought a healthy $8,000 to someone who really understands quality.

(282) This 8-B Fugio in UNC63 is nothing to snub your nose at. At $2,700 it was a good buy.

(284) This 11-X UNC63 Fugio with very light tan surfaces brought a healthy $5,500.

(295) This 17-I Fugio, once an R8, now considered R7, in a very nice VF25 brought $7,500. I noticed no environmental damage, just typical reverse clashing and breaks. This is a condition census coin, which was a bargain.

(298) This late state 20-X Fugio in VF-XF30 grade went for just $650 and was another steal.

(299) A silver Bolen-made Bar Copper went for a modest $1,400. Surely any Bolen silver is worth $2,000.

(303 This was a choice contemporary counterfeit 8R with a George III countermark. In XF it was well worth $325.

(305) This unusual and crude contemporary counterfeit 8R, ex-Ringo, and possibly unique, went for $750 to a very sophisticated collector (this is not to imply in any way the derivative word of sophist). The collector who won this coin is truly a genius, and I'm just kidding with him. I'm amazed at his epicurean taste.

BOOK REVIEW: NEW JERSEY STATE COPPERS

Alan Weinberg (at the November 2013 Baltimore Show):

Is the book worth it? Well, I have a marginal interest in Jersey coppers - much more so in Massachusetts colonial silver and Washingtonia - but I couldn't keep my hands off this book and it filled most of my five hour flight back home. What quality throughout! Lest readers think the text would be boring and technical, not so! There are plenty of engrossing stories about new discovery, acquisition, personality conflicts among dealers and collectors, and histories of prominent and long-dead numismatic personalities. A really engrossing read.

Though printed in China (which kept costs down) I could not find any fault with the strong binding, printing or photographic images, most superbly done by Neil Rothschild. This is, in my opinion, a must-have book for any moderately advanced dealer or collector.

Bruce H. Smith:

I recently called home to be told that a package had been delivered. "A package?" I queried. "Yes, a large box of books," my wife replied. She was mistaken in that there was only one book, *New Jersey State Coppers* by Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish. Her error was understandable. This is a large tome – 572 pages worth. Completeness will do that to a book. But the new NJ book is not bulk for its own sake, it belongs to a category of "sublime bulk" (to steal a phrase from John Simon).

I'm not a NJ collector, or I didn't know I was, but I have a few pieces, so I dove right in to the die varieties section (433 pages). First up, 6-D. The commentary told me why it fell where it does in the emission sequence. The perceptive authors knew I was puzzled by that. Neil Rothchild's outstanding photographs allowed me to easily assess the die state. For this variety three states were described and illustrated, but other varieties have more. The authors state that they limited most varieties to five.

Having had my fun and checked out my coins (and I regretted not having more to study), it was time to examine the first 102 pages. Here is a wealth of information – material by which any colonial enthusiast will be enriched. The authors describe the contemporary economic and social conditions in which these coins were struck and circulated. There is also a full discussion of the coiners and the mints.

I particularly enjoyed reading about the early collectors of the field. The story of the dispersal of Virgil Brand's collection is amusing and might serve as a cautionary tale. Make sure your non-numismatic heirs are prepared, although it's not likely anyone could have been prepared to deal with Brand's collection. As with the rest of the book, this section is detailed, carefully annotated, yet thoroughly readable.

Several pages are devoted to the terminology used to describe striking and planchet anomalies and post-strike alterations. I finally understand how planchet cutter marks are left.

Eight pages are devoted to numbers of coins struck and the relative rarity of survivors. The author's methodology is carefully explained with a table giving data for each variety.

Perhaps the most important part of the book for a newcomer is the four pages that are given to suggestions for collecting. Four possible type collections are described before tackling Maris varieties. Let's see, I have a basic date set (one each 1786 – 1788) and an advanced date set isn't too far off. Am I a NJ collector after all?

A book like this deserves a review with much more depth, but I was asked if I'd simply write a few paragraphs from a non-NJ specialist point of view. The book is, in a word, sumptuous. Skip James, the bluesman, said of his recording, *"I'm so glad,"* "Man, that piece is gonna stand." So will this book.

BOOK REVIEW: ONE COIN IS NEVER ENOUGH (WHY AND HOW WE COLLECT) BY MICHAEL S. SHUTTY, JR. PH.D.

(Buell Ish)

I learned of this book via a small *C4 Newsletter* ad. I found so much of value to me personally, as a collector of early American coinage, that I recommend it heartily to fellow collectors.

Dr. Shutty introduces himself as "... a clinical psychologist who works with folks complaining of obsessions." From that perspective he embarked on an effort to understand and explain coin collecting. He begins by discussing the need, the desire to acquire coins: is it an addiction? He describes personal examples, the battered Spanish piece of eight from the 1622 sinking of the Atocha that he just had to have, the low-grade Chain Cent for $1,000 that he went on a quest to find, etc. As Dr. Shutty writes in the introduction, "This book is as much a celebration of coin collecting, as it is an analysis of it. As I delved into my research, I became fascinated by the whole enterprise we call coin collecting. What I found was surprising and unexpected. Yet, it felt deeply familiar – like a *déjà vu* experience."(p.9) I have to admit that reading this book was very much a *déjà vu* experience of my own. Many of the topics discussed were things I had thought about, albeit in an unstructured way. I ended up acquiring a better understanding of my own interests and motivations in the process.

After a detailed and interesting discussion of accumulators, investors and collectors, Dr. Shutty moves into a detailed study of the psyche of the collector. Throughout he includes numerous quotes from a multitude of publications, going back over a century, indicating the amount of work and thought that went into this book. Among the ideas that were meaningful to me was the discussion of complexity. Why might one collector find satisfaction in collecting Jefferson Nickels by date and mint mark and another collector pursue colonial coppers by die variety, even die states within die varieties. According to the text, different individuals find interest and enjoyment in the challenge presented by increasing levels of novelty and complexity. Greater levels of complexity raise the bar and require additional expertise, which in turn leads to a higher level of enjoyment. I expect Dr. Shutty's exploration of this topic will speak to other C4 members in the way it spoke to me. It must be our ability to deal with and enjoy complexity that motivated us to specialize as we have. One collector may find an adequate level of novelty and complexity in a 1938-S Jefferson nickel. While it is a relatively rare date/mint mark combination, I can only examine and consider such a coin for a short time, probably less than a minute. How long can one look at a mint mark? However, if you put a group of state coppers in front of me I can lose hours studying engraving details, die breaks, planchet details, etc. Not only did I enjoy reading this section, I wanted my wife to read it – hoping that she would gain a greater level of appreciation for how noble and inspired my collecting really is. Trust me, it is not a spending problem or a shopping addiction (wife laughing in the background).

I also found enjoyment in the discussion of collectors as curators of their own small museums, museums that they have total control over. Why do we need to own it? Why is just viewing a coin in a museum case not very satisfying? The section describing collectors as storytellers spoke to me as well. I've decided that I very much fit the description of the collector/storyteller. I find that I choose to include pieces in my collection that illustrate a narrative. For example, I acquired from John Kraljevich a Curaçao 3 Reales piece made by cutting a Spanish 8R into five pieces and then counter marking each wedge shaped piece. As it was cut from an 1801-FT 8R minted in Mexico City, I sought out an example of a whole coin having that date/assayer for my collection. Later I found an 1818 960 Reis from Brazil, also struck over the same host coin and having a great deal of undertype detail visible. Subsequent collection additions included an 1804 Bank of England dollar struck over a similar Spanish bust colonial as well as a piece with chop marks indicating circulation in the Orient. To me these pieces fit this collection because together they tell a story. I don't know if I'll ever lay out these pieces and actually relate the story (but I want to). Taken together these coins illustrate the flow of precious metals out of Central America and throughout the world during this period of time. It is a story I am still learning and certainly enjoying.

The perspective of this volume has added considerably to my enjoyment of the coin collecting process. The illustrations in the book are fitting as well. Colonial coppers and cobs take their place among federal mint pieces. It is probably not surprising to find cobs illustrated, as that would seem to be Dr. Shutty's current interest. Readers sharing that interest might want to see his recent *C4 Newsletter* article entitled, "Connecting the

Dots on Potosi Cobs – Curious 8 Reales Subtypes of 1652" [Vol. 20 No. 1 Spring 2012, p. 27].

Dr. Shutty is at his best when he stays on topic: why and how we collect. Toward the end of the book there are a few chapters that offer collecting suggestions. While well written, these chapters will offer little to the true collector that the book was written for and about. I suspect that these are the chapters Dr. Shutty is referring to in the "Acknowledgments" (p. 4) that his editors suggested he add. They weren't needed and are easily ignored. By and large, this book is a departure from every other coin book on my shelf, and as such it is a book that I love to pull out, flip open, and read a few pages from occasionally. In the short amount of time I've owned it, my copy has acquired a well-used look.

MINUTES OF THE 19TH C4 CONVENTION 9 NOVEMBER 2013, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

NEW BUSINESS:

The meeting began with President Jim Rosen's welcome and a round of introductions from the 25 members who signed in.

OLD BUSINESS:

Secretary's Report- Frank Steimle noted that the minutes of last year's convention meeting were published in the Spring C4 *Newsletter,* Vol. 21(1):48-49, which he very briefly summarized. A motion was made to accept the 2012 minutes- approved.

Treasurer's Report- Charlie Rohrer summarized our financial condition, which was basically good, with pre-convention total assets of $124,316.91. This level was consistent with most recent previous years, although our membership, 370, has declined a little.

***Newsletter* Editor's Report-** Syd Martin noted that more articles are needed, especially from the various regions, and he and Jim asked the VP's in their regions to make a special effort to locate potential authors and encouraged them to write an article. It was noted that some members thought there was a need for more basic, less technical colonial articles in the *Newsletter.* Dave Palmer thought articles summarizing what the use (life of) of a particular coin series might have been at the time would be interesting. Syd indicated he wanted to retire as editor, and Will Nipper said he would take over during a transitional period.

Publication Chairman's Report- Dave Menchell noted that the joint venture with ANS to publish the new "*New Jersey State Coppers*" book by Roger Siboni, Jack Howe and Buell Ish was working very well and sales were great. He also noted we had three more books nearing readiness: Syd's efforts on 1721-22 French colonial deniers and St. Patrick coinage, and Lou Jordan writing about Lord Baltimore coins. He suggested that we advertise our books on Amazon's website, especially older stock, while still working through Charlie Davis. It was

also noted it would be advantageous to make colleges and universities aware of our member's research efforts, since there is usually useful information in these works on economic and social history of the time period.

Convention Chairman's Report- Dennis Wierzba noted how he negotiated for a larger room than last year for our use. Jim noted that he had negotiated a new contract with Stack's-Bowers to continue our relationship with them thru 2017, and hopefully beyond that time. It was noted that we will keep our Thursday night Educational Forum to two talks so there would be more time for socializing and an earlier end to the evening, reducing concerns of those who have to walk back late to an offsite hotel. About 60 members signed our registration, but more were present. The location on the bourse floor assigned to C4 was deemed quite good and gave us enough space for visitor traffic. Next year will be C4's 20th anniversary convention and Mike Demling offered to look into finding some recognition giveaways. Leo suggested we could celebrate our 20th and our new convention location in Baltimore by considering a pre/post-convention optional membership bus trip to visit the coin collection, etc. at Colonial Williamsburg, VA; Leo will investigation this with Eric Goldstein. There is room for more colonial dealer setups near our club gathering area; dealers are encouraged to rent these tables and the cost of these tables will be subsidized by the club. This subsidy will certainly be helpful to dealers with smaller needs and resources. We had a new banner that hung above the club area which was very attractive and visible across the bourse floor.

Librarian's Report- Leo Shane said the library is in good form and being used by members. He added a book on Spanish American cobs, by Sedwick, to our collection.

Exhibit Chairman's Report- Jim Rosen summarized the effort of Will Nipper to present a Red Book colonial type collection exhibit at the club's table, presenting coins from several members. Viewers, including many dealers, were very impressed. At our other tables, Dave Menchell continued presenting medals from his collection, and Wayne Shelby showed what could be found metal detecting in NJ. Jim LaSarre had an interesting exhibit on Milled Coinage and edge devices, using his home-made screw press. Next year we will focus on a Connecticut Coppers theme as our main exhibit – Craig McDonald will lead this effort.

Educational Chairman's Report- Appreciation was noted for the educational forum talks presented Thursday night by Bill Harkins on "Fiscal Documents of the American Revolution" and by John Kraljevich entitled "Hello Dollar! Maryland's Paper Money 1767-1781," as well as the daytime public presentations: Eric Goldstein's "The Cornell Hoard, a Colonial Speculator's Stash," Will Nipper's "The History of Colonial America told through its Coinage," and Ray Williams' "The Coins and Medals Commemorating George Washington."

Website Manager's Report- Stan Steven's noted that we need to get people to know C4 is a website destination. Jim noted we needed to get our website connected to a broader audience, perhaps via Yahoo. A committee was formed to investigate this approach and to review the effectiveness of our website and determine any needs for revision. This committee will consist of Stan Stephens, Jim Glickman, Greg Field, Ray Williams, and Mike Wierzba. They will report to Jim Rosen and Jack Howes on their findings. Ray wondered if we needed to include a legal disclaimer about personal opinions expressed on our chat site. Frank suggested that the Website contain words that would be picked up by searches about colonial/revolutionary war history, including economics.

Auction Report- The C4 auction will most likely always be on Friday nights in the future; however, this will be based on the size and scope of the auction. A great collection of Massachusetts silver, Machins Mills and Fugio coppers, as well as other series, were sold Friday night, and the listings and sold prices can be found on the Stacks-Bowers website. We are in need of more donated lots to be auctioned during the club social evening. Many thanks to all those who donated lots and bid on this year's offerings.

Other Business- A sheet was sent around to gather the names of deceased members or significant colonial numismatic researchers who could be memorialized on our website or *Newsletter*.

Syd noted that there was a serious need for the club to develop a strategic plan, this was agreed to and Jim Rosen and Jack Howes will be the lead on this.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 AM by our President.

Submitted by Frank Steimle, Secretary.

C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

"Thank You" to those who have checked their old copies of auction catalogs and donated them to the library. There is still room for more. The Library is interested in getting copies of past auction catalogs that we currently do not have. Take a look at the list shown on the club website. Any that are not already in the library are greatly appreciated. Remember, all catalogs that have at least one Colonial will have the colonial section separated and added to the library archive. Catalogs with major colonial content will be retained in their entirety. At this time I would especially ask you to look for a copy the Stacks Ford catalog sale #9. With a soft copy of this catalog, the library will have two complete soft cover sets plus the leatherette set donated by Stacks. Thanks!

Below also are new items acquired the club since the last C4 Library Update. They are now available for loan by all C4 members. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on how to borrow them is available at the C4 website www.colonialcoins.org. Thanks to all who have donated items.

Books, Manuscripts & Auction Catalogs:

Lasser, Joseph R. and Jorge Emilio Restrepo, *The Cob Coinage of Colombia*, New York, NY: Pertinax Press, 2000 – Donated by Ray Williams (2 copies).

Convention Booklet for the 19Th Annual C4 Convention, 15 - 18 November 2012, Baltimore. Includes; President's Message, schedule of events and other useful convention information – Donated by Ray Williams.

Sedwick, Daniel and Frank Sedwick, *The Practical Book of COBS, 20th Anniversary Edition (Fourth Edition)*, Winter Park, FL: Self Published, 2007 – Purchased by C4.

Stacks-Bowers, *The January 2013 Americana Sale (Ted Craig Collection Part II)*, 22-23 January 2013, New York, NY – Donated by Stacks-Bowers.

Stacks-Bowers, *The March 2013 Baltimore Auction (Ted Craig Collection Part III)*, 13-15 March 2013, Baltimore, MD – Donated by Stacks-Bowers.

Stacks-Bowers, *The June 2013 Baltimore Auction (Ted Craig Collection Part IV)*, 20-21 June 2013, Baltimore MD – Donated by Stack's-Bowers.

Stack's-Bowers, *The August 2013 Chicago ANA Auction (Robert Ayers Collection of Fugios)*, 14-16 August 2013, Chicago, IL – Donated by Stack's-Bowers.

Stack's-Bowers, *John J. Ford Jr. Collection of Coins, Medals and Currency Part XII (American Paper Currency; Colonial Paper Currency, and other)*, 15 August 2013, Chicago IL – Donated by Stack's-Bowers.

Stack's-Bowers, *John J. Ford Jr. Collection of Coins, Medals and Currency Part XXIII (Tokens of Canada, Medals of Lafayette and Benjamin Franklin, Countermarks, Early American Tokens and other)*, 14-16 August 2013, Chicago, IL – Donated by Stack's-Bowers.

Stack's-Bowers, *John J. Ford Jr. Collection of Coins, Medals and Currency Part XXIV (Medals of Lafayette and Benjamin Franklin, and other)*, 19-20 September 2013, Philadelphia, PA – Donated by Stack's-Bowers.

Stack's-Bowers, *The November 2013 Baltimore Auction - Early American Coin Session, The C4 Convention Sale*, 6-8 November 2013, Baltimore, MD – Donated by Stack's-Bowers.

Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Please consider donating books, auction catalogs, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying your coins later. Thank You, my E Mail is Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com or write to me at 1130 Woods Lane, Warminster, PA 18974.

ANOTHER LOST FRIEND: Ed Foster, 1939-2013

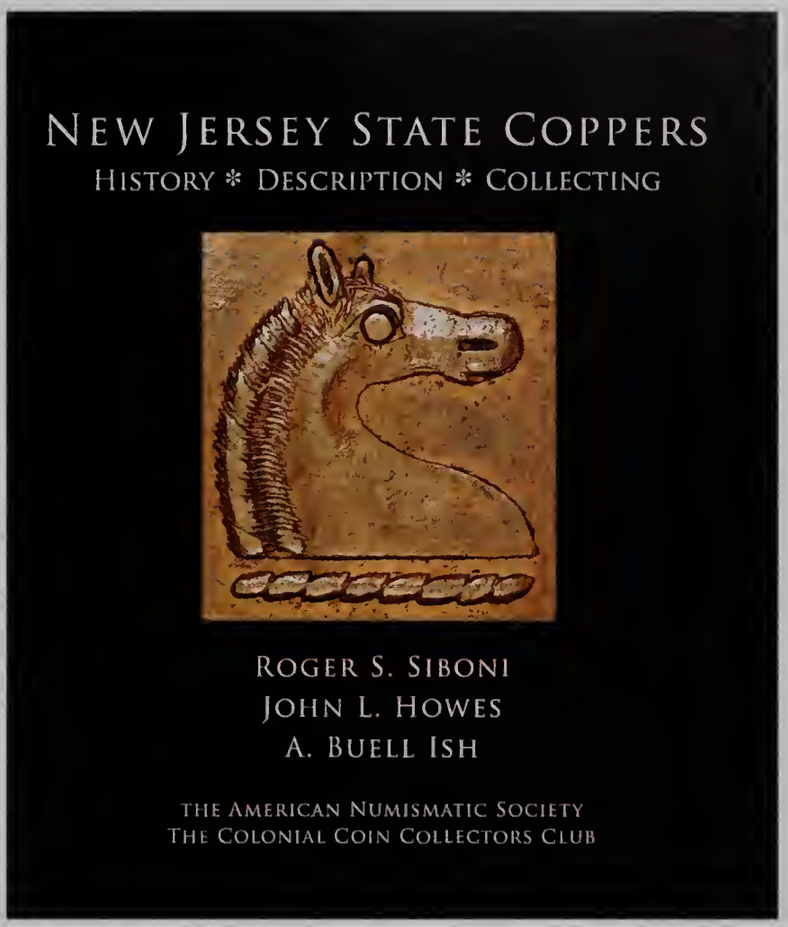
Collectors of counterfeit, "non regal" coinages were saddened at the news of the recent passing of W. Edward Foster on 21 November 2013. A few months past his 74th birthday, Ed was one of the earlier collectors to turn to the non-regal British and Irish coinage of the late 18th century, and was the kind of collector that all of us should really strive to be – he gave his knowledge, insights, opinions freely and was always willing to share photographs of some of the superb specimens in his own collection, whether for publication or for the beginning stages of research. Ed was a scholar, an extremely intelligent man with an incredible set of eyes and a visual memory that allowed him to see links between certain coins and "families" of counterfeits that others would not have seen as easily. Perhaps it was his musical training that allowed him to see things in a different way – he was not only a musical instructor but played bass trombone with the Hartford Symphony Orchestra for an amazing 45 years. Not content to just settle into a rut – especially not at a time in life when most people are slowing down. In his 50's Ed went back to school – literally! – earning a degree in mathematics and later teaching information processing at the collegiate level.

Although Ed had many hobbies – he traveled, enjoyed fine art, great music, gardened and bird watched – it was his numismatic pursuits that seemed to give him the most enjoyment. In the 1970's Ed had put together a set of British halfpennies of George III, by date, in nice grades. He finished the set and thought that they were "kind of boring" – but somewhere in his acquisitions of the regal coinage he also acquired a few counterfeit pieces – not difficult to do since they far outnumber the regal specimens! These crude counterfeits intrigued him, and he quietly, methodically went about acquiring more specimens in an era when there was little competition for such pieces, other than the ever-present Mike Ringo who also saw the allure of these pieces long before most others. Ed gave a talk at a C4 convention on these in the 1990's, which helped pique the interest of more than a few collectors, and he contributed to just about every published article written on the counterfeit coppers in the last quarter century.

What many people didn't know (though it wasn't exactly a secret) was that Ed suffered from Parkinson's. The couple of years that he made it to a C4 convention were difficult for him – even though he drove himself there and back! – but he got through them just fine. He had a slight tremor in his hands had to walk carefully to keep his balance, and had slight trouble with speaking -- not really in the formation of words, but because his brain raced ahead faster than his lips could get the words out. But he never discussed his illness much, and he was invariably impeccably dressed (in stark contrast to the t-shirt and jeans worn by most of us in attendance). Ed was always enthusiastic, eager and willing to chat about coins. In the last few years the Parkinsons got progressively worse, as it does, and he lost the ability to drive himself and then found it increasingly difficult to walk as much as he had, though his medications helped alleviate some of the worse symptoms of the disease. The tremors in his hands eventually made it impossible for him to type -- but he embraced voice recognition technology and was able to still send emails by dictating them to his computer – all this at an age when most people wouldn't even know how to turn a computer on! Always a perfectionist, he worked with the program until it was able to recognize his speech patterns and get the words down EXACTLY as he wanted them -- few would have even noticed that they weren't typed out by hand.

Ed was something that is quite rare in this modern age – a gentleman. He leaves behind an ex-wife, a daughter and an awful lot of friends that he made in his hobbies, but especially so in numismatics. Those of us who were fortunate enough to know Ed as a friend will certainly grieve his passing, while recognizing how glad we all are to have had him in our lives, even for a short period of time. (J. Rock)

**********ANNOUNCEMENTS**********



With a forward by Michael Hodder

Andrew Meadows, Deputy Director of the American Numismatic Society, has indicated that the long-awaited book on New Jersey coppers authored by Roger Siboni, Jack Howes, and Buell Ish and co-published by ANS and C4 is now available. Pricing for the volume, exclusive of shipping costs, will be $235 full price -- but $165 for ANS and C4 members. Purchases may be made by mail (via a form that can be downloaded) or directly through the ANS website using either PayPal or credit card.

HONORIAL AND MEMORIAL FUNDS

The Board has established Honorial and Memorial Funds into which money can be donated from members and non-members of C4 in memory of an individual or in honor of an occasion. Currently there are two funds that one can donate into, the Educational Fund and the Library Fund. If you are interested in donating money to these funds, please find the application for donation on the C4 website.

COLONIAL COIN COLLECTOR CLUB RESEARCH GRANTS AVAILABLE

C4 has just recently launched a new program designed to award grants of up to $1500 for original research. The purpose of these research grants is to provide C4 members financial support to conduct original research on Colonial Coins, Colonial Currency or related topics that results in an article submitted for publication in the C4 Newsletter. If you are interested in applying for a grant, please fill out the Research Application located on the Website and submit it to:

James P. Rosen, MD
9 Seminole Way
Bloomfield, CT 06002

Please be sure to fill out the application completely, and read the Description of Research Project and Maximum Grant Award. Also, be cognizant of what the grant covers. Although these grants are for all C4 members, we would hope that those who apply are in need of financial support for their research.

COMPLETE C4 NEWSLETTER CDs FOR SALE

C4 is making available on CD of a complete set of *C4 Newsletters* from 1993 (vol.1, no.1) through 2011 (vol.19, no. 4). The format is a fully searchable PDF files, which makes life and research much easier. Thanks to Randy Clark, Ray Williams and Gary Trudgen for their vision and extremely hard work, which now lets us offer these wonderful research tools to you for $50 plus $4.00 p&h for members or $75 plus $4.00 p&h for non-members. To order, please contact either (a) Wayne Shelby at dughistory@juno.com or at P.O. Box 568 Rancocas, NJ 08073 or (b) Charlie Rohrer at RohrerC@cadmus.com or at P.O. Box 25 Mountville, PA 17554. Please send your check made out to C4 to Charlie Rohrer at the above address.

****

Obtaining Back Copies of C4 Newsletter and C4 Auction Catalogues

Wayne Shelby has agreed to store the back copies of the *C4 Newsletter*. People wishing to purchase back issues that are still available should send their money to our treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, whose contact data are at page 2. Upon receipt of the money, he will contact Wayne, who will mail out the material. Back copies of the *Newsletter* are $10 for the first and $8 for all after that placed at the same time. If you have questions of what material is available, you can contact Wayne at:

P.O. Box 568
Rancocas, NJ 08073-956

dughistory@juno.com
609-261-6662 (Home)

C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following three books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: numislit@aol.com.

(1) Jordan, Lou. *John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage,* Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002.

(2) Vlack, Robert. An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004.

(3) Martin, Sydney. *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724),* Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007.

(4) Martin, Sydney. The Rosa Americana Copinage of William Wood, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2012.

****

The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is now on ForgeryNetwork : http://www.forgerynetwork.com/default.aspx?keyword=cob..http://www.forgerynetwork.com/asset.aspx?id=QEjfzd5ZR~x~8=

****

The Silver Coins of Massachusetts.

The Silver Coins of Massachusetts by Christopher J. Salmon is a splendidly illustrated review of the silver coins of Massachusetts, employing the latest historical and numismatic evidence as well as novel scientific analysis. Minting techniques are explored in detail. All varieties of the coinage are newly classified with a consistent yet flexible taxonomic system that lists the varieties in chronological order and can readily accommodate potential future discoveries. The system allows an appreciation for how varieties evolved and the relative degree of change that occurred at each step. It is designed to be as simple as possible without oversimplifying, with all varieties named according to their obverse and reverse dies. The book includes a fully illustrated atlas that details important characteristic features. The last part of the atlas displays each variety at actual size to aid in attribution. Regardless of your specialty, adding a Massachusetts Shilling to your collection is always a welcome event. Consider adding this book to your library. To order, call Megan at ANS with your credit card at 212-571-4470 ext 117.

C4 Membership Dues

Annual dues are currently $25.00 for Regular Membership and $10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age). They are payable on a calendar year basis... due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the *C4 Newsletter* envelope. Life Memberships can be purchased for 25 times the annual membership cost, or $625.00. You may mail checks (made out to "C4") to:

Charlie Rohrer, C4 Treasurer
PO Box 25
Mountville, PA 17554

Thank you for paying in a timely manner... It makes his job easier and will be much appreciated!

****

NEW RESOURCE FOR THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Our C4 Newsletter now has an index available on our website at www.colonialcoins.org. There are actually two indexes: one by author and a second by topic/title. This is a beginning and the index will improve over time. We have intentions of updating the index within a week or two of every issue being shipped. We ask past authors and contributors to the C4N to please review their work in the index and forward any corrections/additions/suggestions to Ray Williams at njraywms@optonline.net or give a call.

****

In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your Regional VP or the President of the Club, Jim Rosen. The new provisional members, with their home states, are :

Peter Boisevert - MA	Bill Liatys - NJ
Jason Brown - GA	Joseph LoGiudice - NJ
Craig Eberhart - NM	Shane Quinn - PA
Bill Eckberg - FL	Patrick Raines - MO
Ben Gerenstein - VA	Gregory Rock - FL
Pat Hammond - OH	John Rogers - MO
David Kahn - MD	Bill Sanders - FL
Bruce Keese - NJ	Warren Schwartz - NH
David Stewart - NJ	

****

MEMORIAL SITE

C4 has decided that we would like to honor those who have passed away by placing their name on a Memorial Page in our *Newsletter* and on our Website. If you know of any club member who has passed way, please send their information such as their age, collecting habits, where they lived and anything else you would like to Editor Syd Martin at sfmartin5@comcast.net and to Website manager Stan Stephens at sstephens@hsc.wvu.edu. We note the passing of Richard Doty (1942-2013), senior curator at the Smithsonian Institution's National Numismatic Collection on 2 June 2013.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Grayscale ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows (color ads are 50% more in each category):

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy Size
1 page	$200	$300	$450	$600	6" x 9"
1/2 page	$125	$180	$250	$350	6" x 4.5"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire – generally $200 additional). If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional $10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of text.

NOTICE: The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads, and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.

✧✧✧

Mike Shutty: If you are a serious collector, I think you will like my book on collecting. If you have ever wondered why we devote so much time and energy to studying the colonial coins we all love, I think this book will get you started on a journey of self-discovery. Check it out.

One Coin is Never Enough: How and why we collect.

My book is available directly from Krause Publishing or from Internet sellers like Amazon.com. It is not expensive, and I think C4 members will like this book.

✧✧✧

✧✧✧

John Kraljevich Americana

www.jkamericana.com

C4 Member since that dinner at the 1994 ANA Convention in Detroit

High Quality Colonial and Early American Coins
Important American Historical Medals
Extensive Inventory of World Coins That Circulated in Early America

❧

Expert Auction Counsel
Want Lists Energetically Serviced
Online Inventory Updated Regularly
Always Buying Superb Coins, Medals, Tokens, and More

jk@jkamericana.com

Cell: 443.454.7588.
PO Box 1939
Fort Mill, SC 29716

Kolbe & Fanning
Numismatic Booksellers

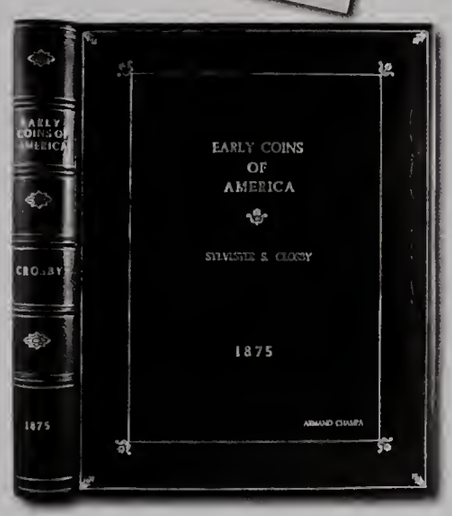
Rare and out-of-print numismatic literature
ALL PLACES • ALL PERIODS • ALL LANGUAGES

For sale by
Mail-bid and **Public Auction**
and in our
Online Bookstore

numislit.com

Visit our website to browse our current sale catalogue and hundreds of numismatic titles for sale in our online bookstore.

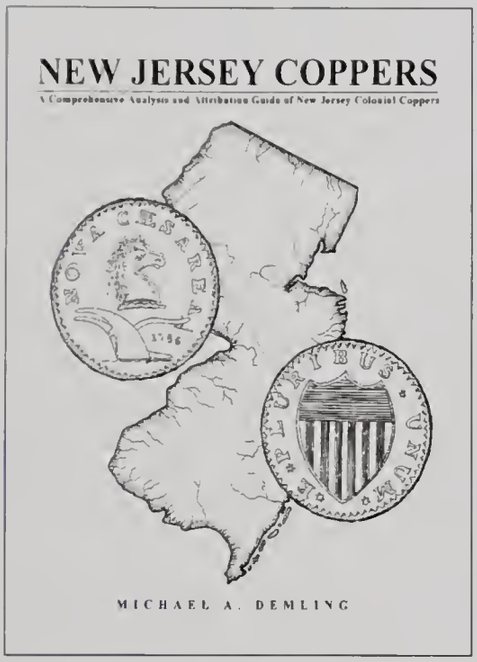
We also buy libraries and notable single volumes: contact us for details.

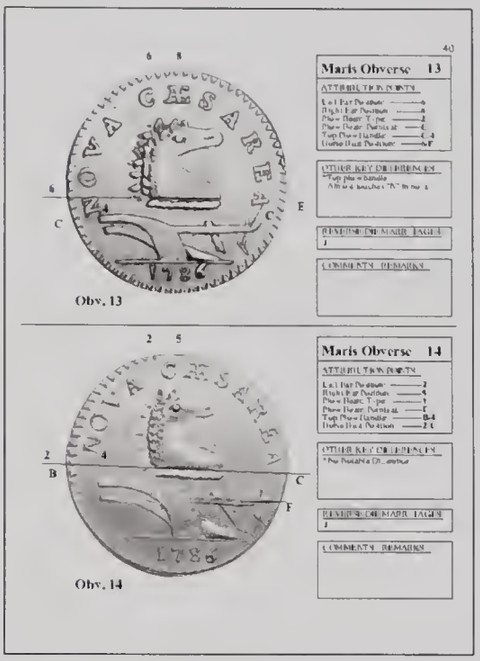


Kolbe & Fanning *Numismatic Booksellers*
614-414-0855 • 614-414-0860 fax • df@numislit.com
www.numislit.com • facebook.com/KolbeFanningNumislit

A New Publication on New Jersey Coppers

Not since Dr. Maris Published his work on the New Jersey Coppers in 1881 has there been a Comprehensive Analysis and Attribution Guide of New Jersey Colonial Coppers.





"New Half Size available plus Hard Bound editions to choose from"

Available direct from the Author

A New publication of 228 pages in five chapters outlining proven methods for attributing the New Jersey Colonial Copper coinage. With two chapters exclusively dedicated to large photos showing Obverse and Reverse die combinations. A great tool for collectors, dealers, and colonial enthusiast.

Available in several formats and sizes priced as follows

Soft bound- Spiral bound 8.5 x 11----------$44.95 + $3.95 shipping
Soft bound- Spiral Bound 5.5 x 6.75 (New reduced size) ----------$34.95 + $3.95 shipping
Both Soft Bound- Spiral bound the pair at a reduced price----------$73.95 + $4.95 shipping

Hard Bound edition- 8.5 x 11----------$94.95 + $4.95 shipping
Leather Bound limited edition- Limited to 25 copies----------$249.95 shipping included
Deluxe Leather Bound limited edition- Limited to 10 copies----------$359.95 shipping included

Michael Demling ~ PO Box 211 ~ Linwood, NJ 08221
newjerseycoppers@comcast.net ~ njcoppers.com

Specialist in
Early American Copper
Colonials
Half Cents • Large Cents
(512) 297-2116
cmccawley@aol.com

visit our website at
www.earlycents.com

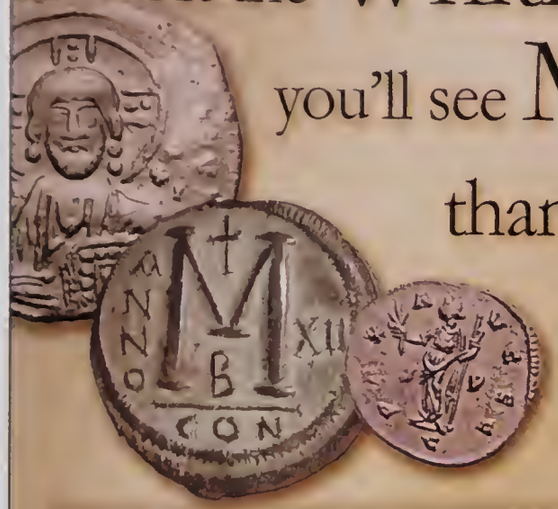
Chris Victor-McCawley
P.O. Box 6400, Austin, TX 78762

P·N·G
Professional Numismatists Guild

Member
Early American Coppers
(EAC)

ANA
1891
MEMBER

At the Whitman Expo you'll see More Coins than a Bandit on the Old Silk Road.



HOW MANY TIMES IN HISTORY can you find over one million coins, many of them rare or valuable, all in one place?

We're talking U.S. coins, World coins, even ancient coins found along the Silk Road. Not to mention paper money, medals, tokens and other interesting and historic exonumia. All from more than 1,000 independent dealers.

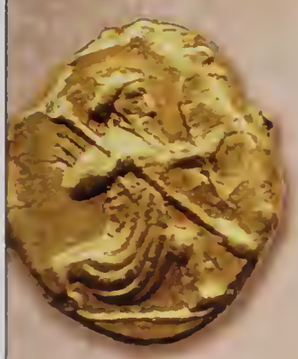
At the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Baltimore Expo—March 27-30, 2014—you'll find exactly that, and more. And here's the really amazing thing: it's absolutely FREE to attend.

Whether you're buying, selling or trading there's nothing quite like having dealers and collectors from across the country and around the world, all under the Baltimore Convention Center roof.

YOU CAN EVEN TAKE PART IN THE OFFICIAL AUCTION by Stack's Bowers Galleries, including a special Rarities Night Auction that features a limited number of elite numismatic collectibles.

So, avoid the risks associated with time travel and banditry. Join us for the Whitman Baltimore Expo, March 27-30 in Hall A. Bring the family while you're at it.

Just visit Expo.Whitman.com for details, schedules, and FREE online registration.



Whitman COIN -AND- COLLECTIBLES®
BALTIMORE EXPO

Expo.Whitman.com

March 27-30, 2014
Baltimore Convention Center | One West Pratt Street
Admission is FREE
Official Auction by Stack's Bowers Galleries

New England Rarities

The Money of Early America

Specialists in Colonial Coinage and Early Americana

www.nerarities.com

Join our NER VIP List Today

- First Chance to Buy New Inventory
- 10% off Coupon at nerarities.com
- Free New England Rarities Polo Shirt
- Market Report and Show Schedule

It is FREE to Join. Please visit nerarities.com for more details

Michael Wierzba

339.469.1556 (office) 781.389.3010 (cell)

mike@nerarities.com

P.O. Box 301, Rockland, MA, 02370

Coin Rarities Online

Museum Quality Coinage℠

We Buy Colonials.

Paying top prices by immediate check

For common types & rare varieties, slabbed or raw

In all grades from average circ. to gem unc.

www.CoinRaritiesOnline.com

P.O. Box 76, Weston, MA 02493

1-800-Coins-99